INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 171- BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 20 1929 ONE ANNA

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON CHINA

"RED" FORCES CAPTURE FRONTIER TOWNS IN MANCHURIA

Martial Law in Harbin

SOVIET PROPAGANDA FROM AIR

LONDON, July 19.

Osaka.—Russians are reported to have assumed an offensive on the Manchurian border and captured the border cities of Pogranichnaya and Manchuli.—Reuter.

CHINESE OPEN FIRE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 19.

Shanghai.—Private advices have been received that the Chinese troops fired on and repelled the Russian troops at Blagovestchensk while the latter attempted to cross the river.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT'S. NEW TASK

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—The German Government has agreed to take charge of the Chinese interests in Russia and Russian interests in China.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN HARBIN

—:o:—

LONDON, July 19.

Tokio.—Martial Law has been proclaimed in Harbin. The town is heavily patrolled by Chinese troops. Business is at astandstill. The Governor has issued a proclamation threatening rumour-mongers with death.

Shanghai.—Vernacular newspapers state that the Nationalist Government is not replying to the second Russian Note. The local Kuomingtang Committees call upon the pleople to line up behind Government and not to allow foreign mediation or interference.

Russian aeroplanes are reported to be flying over Chinese territory in North Manchuria and broadcasting propaganda leaflets.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 18.

Nanking.—Chang-Hsueh-Ling, Governor of Manchuria, has telegraphed to the National Government that the Soviet is concentrating forces on the Russo-Manchurian border. The situation is exceedingly grave, but it is learned in well-informed quarters that the National Government has not entirely abandoned the hopes of an amicable settlement.

FULL TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE.

The Foreign Office received the full text of the Soviet Note breaking off relations in the evening and immediately sent it to General Chiang-Kai-Shek who conferred with Ministers after which Minister Hubammin stated that Government was unperturbed, and did no anticipate anything serious from the Note. A Sino-Russian war was very improbable but the National Government was prepared for any developments.—Reuter.

Give Them A Cance!

SHANMUKHAM CHETTY STILL PINS FAITH IN LABOUR CABINET.

LONDON, July 19.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M. L.A., who has conversed with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Dr. Drummond Shiels and other Labour members of the House of Commons will leave for India next week.

Interviewed by Reuter he expressed an opinion that indiscriminate criticism of Labour Government would not help India. He added that he was impressed by an earnest desire of the men in charge of India Office to do their utmost to conciliate Indian opinion and find a satisfactory solution. It was only reasonable to give them a fair chance to work out their policy.

One of great obstacles to the solution was the fact that Indian public men coming to Britain spoke in different and contradictory voices to responsible men here. This diversity had done a considerable harm to India's cause. They might reasonably expect satisfactory solutions if only there was more unanimity in opinions expressed by Indians in Britain.—Reuter.

NEW 8400-TON CRUISER LAUNCHED

LONDON, July 18.

The new cruiser "Exeter" of 8400 tons was launched, to-day, at Devonport.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS S. O. S.

—:o:—

Strikes Mine And Sinks

31 PERSONS DROWNED

LONDON, July 18.

Bukharest.—The Russian steamer "Volga" has sent out an S.O.S. stating that she has struck a floating mine and is sinking. Seventeen passengers and fourteen crew have been drowned.—Reuter.

DISSENSIONS AMONG AFGHAN TRIBES.

—:o:—

TOLLS, THE BONE OF CONTENTION

It is reported that negotiations between Afghan Shinwaris and Mohmands regarding collection and distribution of tolls at Tokhram, Dhaka, have fallen through and great tension of feeling is apprehended, which may lead to trouble.

SERVED AS WAITER IN A TEASHOP

DELHI, July 19.

An interesting incident was recalled by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj last night. He said he was told while at Peshawar that Bacha-I-Saquo had served as a waiter in a small teashop there and he along with other friends went to the spot to ascertain the truth of the statement. The owner of the small teashop confirmed the report and stated he had Bacha in his service only two years ago. Subsequently it was reported that Bacha was implicated in a case of alleged theft and they went to see a sub-inspector of police who had given Bacha a sound beating. Mr. Jamnalal said they were told in Peshawar that Bacha shortly after this incident disappeared with members of a gang who were reported to have had shady dealings in Peshawar.—A. P.

TEACHING A LESSON

TREATED WORSE THAN DOGS

—:o:—

ACCUSED IN "RED" LETTERS CASE GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE

—:o:—

DELHI, July 19.

The case against Maniraj Dhad for alleged writing "Red" letters and against Buddhulal and Chatturbhuj for alleged unlawful possession of a pistol came up for hearing before Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate this morning. As Chottelal, principal witness in the case could not be served with a summons the case was adjourned till the 29th.

ACCUSED IN HUNGER STRIKE.

On the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor that the offence being bailable the accused could be let off on bail, the Magistrate agreed to bail out the accused if Dhand could furnish a surety for three thousand rupees and Chatturbhuj and Buddhulal for one thousand and three hundred rupees respectively. As none could be found to stand bail the accused were sent back to the judicial lock-up. Both Dhand and Chatturbhuj who have been on hunger-strike since 13th looked very weak and emaciated.

Ikramulhaq, Deputy D. S. P. of the C. I. D, tried to persuade them in the court room to take food.

"TREATED AS WORSE THAN DOGS."

Chatturbhuj replied they, although under-trial prisoners, had been treated as worse than dogs and were given rotten food. Their intention was to teach a lesson to Government by dying for a better treatment for prisoners. Unlike the last time, only Chatturbhuj faintly shouted cries of "Long Live Revolution," "Down with Bureaucracy" and "Bande Bharatum."—A. P.

LABOUR LEADERS GET JAIL

Ranadive & Deshpande Receive Sentences with Smiling Faces

PATHETIC SCENES IN COURT

Magistrate's Sermon to "Irresponsible Schoolboys"!

With cheerful faces and quite unnerved the youthful leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. B. T. Ranadive and Mr. S. V. Deshpande, received, what the prosecution characterised a deterrent sentence, of six weeks' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200. Both the leaders shook hands with friends and relatives who happened to be near them and while still they were bidding farewell they were roughly taken away by police officers and hurriedly marched out of the Court-house.

Pathetic scenes followed the pronouncement of the sentence. One of the women picketeers who was present in the Court broke down and nearly fainted. But a second later she was shouting at the top of her voice "Lal Bavta-ki-jay, Ranadive-ki-jay and Deshpande-ki-jay.

The crowd of thousands of workers waiting patiently with tense feelings for the result of the case outside the Court received the news of the sentence with grim and sullen feelings and as the surging sea of humanity was moving towards Parel one could see the subdued feelings of resentment and submerged excitement which found vent by occasional shouts of "Lal Bavta-ki-jay" and mild demonstrations of jeering as the police lorries, that were scouring the mill area, came in sight.

CAN'T MAKE LIGHT OF COURT OF LAW

The Magistrate, in delivering his judgment, referred to the accused "as irresponsible school-boys grinning and exulting in the mischief they had caused" and what was a more grave crime in the eyes of His Worship that these "boys" should keep on cheerful faces while they were in Court and the Magistrate was passing the sentence "They must be made to realise that they can't make light of a Court of Law and treat it contemptuously."

Mr. Velinkar in asking for a deterrent sentence said that it was his very painful duty to do so as the prevalent contempt of law and order was at the bottom of the whole trouble in Bombay "The deterrent sentence was called not only in the interests of the public but in the interests of the accused themselves. Trade Unionism was not incompatible with law and Trade Unionism can be within law, but Trade Unionism cannot be above law."

A BREEZY PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Asked by the Magistrate whether he had anything to say on the question of sentence Mr. Gadkari said that he could say a lot to what Mr. Velinkar has said, but he had no instructions from his clients to do so. "But I have to make it clear to you that Your Worship in passing the sentence shall be guided by your own unfettered judgment and not take into account whether the prosecution presses for a deterrent sentence or not."

The Magistrate: "There is no sense in what you say."

Mr. Gadkari retorted: "You may think there is no sense in it, but I think there is a good deal of sense in it."

Mr. Gadkari applied for a copy of the judgment as he intended to appeal against the sentence.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said, that the Order of the Commissioner prohibiting the President, Secretary, Members of the Managing Committee and members of the Girni Kamgar Union from holding any assembly or meeting of mill-hands was duly promulgated on the evening of July 12.—Copies —of the Order were fixed in conspicuous places in the mill area and it was proclaimed by beat of drum between 8 and 9 p.m. Marathi and English copies of the Order were served on the Secretary of the Union, of which both the accused were members of the Managing Committee, and on Saturday morning, copies were also pasted on the door of the Union offices. On July 13 about 10 a.m. Superintendent Spiers received a hand-bill issued under the signature of the accused and other persons inviting the strikers to attend a meeting at Kumbhar Chawl at 3 p.m. Mr. Spiers kept a police guard near the Luxmi Cinema and later on went to the place of the meeting where a large crowd had collected. The Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate also went there. When the Commissioner asked the accused who had convened the meeting they ad-

(Continued on page 16.)

GAOLED YET CHEERFUL

Shanker Vaman Deshpande.

Bhalchandra Trimbak Ranadive.

REIGN OF TERROR IN PUNJAB

Sardar Mangal Singh and M. Zafar Ali Khan Arrested

SECTION 144 IN LAHORE

Dr. Alam's Wire to Premier to Stop Repression

LAHORE, July 19.

The processions organised to collect funds for the defence of the accused in the "Conspiracy" case, which had been visiting the city including the most thickly parts of it for the last five days, was prohibited to-day by an order of the District Magistrate.

It is understood at about 6-30 the procession was formed in Parimahal. As it was coming singing national songs and carrying flags, it was confronted at the gate by a large contingent of police constables and an order under Section 144 was served. As the leaders being absent, the processionists came to Sardar Mangal Singh's house for consultation. Police have been posted near the hause, Parimahal and the Shalmi Gate.

ORDER.

The following is the full text of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated under the signature of Mr. F. H. Puckle, the District Magistrate, Lahore:—

"On every evening for the last five days a procession has been taken out in Lahore for the professed object of collecting funds for the defence of the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case. These processions have invariably been accompanied by shouts of "Long Live Revolution." "Down with Imperialism" and other revolutionary cries. The processionists have delivered seditious speeches and songs and have carried banners of revolutionary type. Considerable excitement has been caused on account of this and I am satisfied that the continuance of such processions involves risk of obstruction or annoyance to persons lawfully employed and of disturbance of public tranquility. I, therefore, direct the organisers and members of the procession to abstain from proceeding with the procession. Nothing in this order is to be taken as forbidding collection of money in an orderly way by parties of not more than five persons."—Free Press.

TO DEFY THE ORDER

—:o:—

SEVEN YOUNG MEN LEAD PROCESSION

LAHORE, July 19.

After the conclusion of the conference at Sardar Mangal Singh's house, a procession of seven young men under the leadership of Dhannantari came out in the evening with the usual shouts and Red Flags bearing photos of Dutt and Bhagat Singh and proceeded along Chamberlain Road towards the City through the Shalmi Gate.—Free Press.

M. ZAFAR ALI & SARDAR MANGAL SINGH ARRESTED

LAHORE, July 19.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Sardar Mangal Singh have been arrested for going about the town in procession in defiance of the Magistrate's order.—Free Press.

DUTT'S BROTHER ASKS FOR INTERVIEW

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 19.

Mr. Bisheswar Dutt, elder brother of B. K. Dutt, who has reached the 35th day of his hunger strike, arrived here this morning from Jharia and has petitioned the Jail authorities praying for an interview with his brother.—Free Press.

STOP THIS REPRESSION

DR. ALAM'S WIRE TO PREMIER

LAHORE, July 19.

Dr. Mohammad Alam, Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Punjab Council, has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—"Extreme repression in the Punjab has been inaugurated by Labour Government. Government repression on workers of non-violent school of thought is seriously interfering with their cause and control on the people. Government are inviting serious consequences. India's expectations from Labour Government are not being fulfilled.

MacSweeny's story is being repeated by Bhagatsingh and Dutt in jail in more trying and justified circumstances.

Will you rise to occasion and adopt a more far-sighted Indian policy?—MOHAMMAD ALAM, M.L.C."

FREE STATE MINISTERS FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY

—:o:—

LONDON, July 18.

It has been officially announced at Dublin that Count Gerald O' Kelly and Professor D. A. Binchy have been appointed Free State Ministers, in France and Germany, respectively.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

—:o:—

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrives in Bombay on Monday, 22nd instant by S.S. "Pilsna."

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

AWAITING SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT FOR FINAL DECISION

LONDON, July 18.

In the Commons, replying to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Wedgwood Benn sad he did not anticipate the possibility of reaching the final decision on the Butler Committee's report before the receipt of the Statutory Commission's report. He pointed out that matters dealt with by the Butler Committee were primarily constitutional questions, which could only be discussed between the duly constituted Governments concerned, but he had no doubt that any States subjects, who had views to express, would make them known.—Reuter.

KING'S PROGRESS MAINTAINED

—:o:—

LONDON, July 18.

It is officially stated that the King's progress is maintained.—Reuter.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Very Steady Market

—:o:—

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS

Bombay, July 19.

The share market displayed fairly good undertone. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and advances attracted long liquidation while declines stimulated buying. The market opened quiet at somewhat lower prices than last close and declined on long liquidation. At the decline bull support hardened prices but towards the close some reaction was recorded on renewed long liquidation. It appears that operators have adopted cautious policy and to keep up the healthy tone of the market, long liquidation is taking place. The feeling is decidedly cheerful and although some well informed people believe it risky to follow the advance in fact remains that the market is correcting the situation which it attained during the recent crisis. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 747 and after declining to Rs. 742 advanced to Rs. 751 and closed at Rs. 746. Century opened at Rs. 330 and after declining to Rs. 327 advanced to Rs. 331 and closed at Rs. 326/14 Fazal ruled rather quiet opened at Rs. 550 and after declining to Rs. 541 recovered to Rs. 550 but the improvement was lost before the close at Rs. 541. Pearls opened at Rs. 352 and after declining Rs. 6 advanced to Rs. 353 and closed at Rs. 347. Tata Hydros fluctuated within a range of Rs. 8 and closed at Rs. 1077. Bombay Burma were rather easy on long liquidation prices opening at Rs. 740 closed at Rs. 731. Tata Steel Defds. shares experienced rapid fluctuations and closed quiet. There was fairly good demand for cement shares.

To-morrow being a Jain holiday the market will remain open for one hour only.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 19.

Bombay Dyeing 47, 42; 45; 42; 51, 49, 51, 45, 46.
Century 30; 26; 28; 27; 29; 25; 31, 26/14.
Colaba 126; 24, 60.
Crescent 100.
Fazul 550; 43; 45; 41; 44; 43; 50; 48, 41.
Indore 373, 72, 75.
Madhowji 35.
Nagpur 477; 80; 77.
New Great 170. 67.
Pearl 352, 46, 50; 43; 52, 51, 53 47.
Simplex 50; 48; 50.
Swadeshi 410; 6; 11; 10.
Burma 740; 35; 36; 33; 36; 31.
Hydro 1075; 72; 81; 76; 78, 77.
Tram 135; 34/6.
Defd. 207; 2; 9; 200; 201; 198; 206; 1, 2, 1/14.
Ord. 58/8, 57; 56/14, 57.
3-1/2 per cent. 67-8-0, 67-10.
1945-55 101/12.
Bundi 18-14, 19.
Indian 268, 66, 68, 67, 73; 70.
Alcock 311; 3; 6.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4.8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 746/40.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 326/4.
Central India 100f. 477/8.
Colaba Land Mills 125.
Crescent 100, 190.
Currimbhay 250 nil 115.
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y, 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. o/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 137/8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 541/4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 00y 1525.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 141/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1500
Kastorchand 10 nil 13.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0100, 200.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xx nil 1485.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 850.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71/4.
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 180 167/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 347/8.
Phoenix 100 xd 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 2/8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4400.
Simplex nil 50.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189 20f. 410.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd 2175.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f. 102.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 200 19/4.
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 506 40f. xd. 1435.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352/8.
Union 5/11, 3/6/-.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7/12.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 97.
Indian Cement 2/10, 270.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/8.
Katni Cement 100 nil, 228/12.
Punjab Cement 100 11/11.
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 151/4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 21/8.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Def. 852/8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/8f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 530.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 134/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1077/8.
Tata Power 800 nil 430.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/2.
New India Assurance 6y 21/8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y. 306/4.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 193/12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 731/4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/9.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 52/8.
Tata Iron Defd. 201/14.
Tata Iron Ord. 57.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor. Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 106
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 18.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. 24-4-11-1|2

BOMBAY

Bombay, July 19.

The local market opened firm on private cables of unneeded rains in America at Rs. 341/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. At this level there was some long liquidation which in conjunction with opening easier Liverpool advices depressed prices. However firm advices received later from Liverpool hardened prices and in the absence of any selling the market closed firm at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	328/8
Broach A./M.	343
Oomra July	288
Oomra D/J.	307/8
Bengal July	227/8
Bengal D./J.	255

—:o:—

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,500	7,600
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	9,000
Fine M. G. Oomra	—	3,600

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

The local market will remain open between noon and 3 p.m. on account of "Ashadi Purnima".

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal D/J 254.
Bengal July 223.
Broach A/M 341.
Broach J/A 326.
Umra D/J 304.
Umra July 284.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal	236	231	223	216
Sind	240	235	227	220
Punjab	233	228	220	213
Rajputana	236	231	223	216
Broach	342	337	329	324
S. D.	344	339	331	326
P. A.	345	340	332	327
K. V.	336	331	323	318
Dholera	331	326	318	313
Kalajin	335	330	322	317
Cutch	349	344	336	331
Surat	402	397	389	384
Rajpipla	402	397	389	384
Navsari	417	412	404	399
Umra No. 3 300	395	385	273	—
C. P. No. 1 325	320	310	298	—
C P No. 2 312	307	297	285	—
Southern Western	—	—	—	311

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 19.

89	Bombay Co	Elichpur	278
66	Japan	Khamgaon	267
135	Do.	Hingoli	268
59	Do.	Akola	267
100	Do.	Arvi	267
84	Do.	Akola —	266
110	Gosho	Jamjodhpur	232
155	Ital India	Parbani	267
100	Chichettyt Co.	Maheji	238
115	Ralli	Akola	273
80	Do.	Nagar	242
80	Do.	Nizamabad	343
81	Phoenix Mills	Bhagalkot	316
103	Satya Mills	Bhagalkot	320
100	M. Nathoo	Dhuri	277
100	Bombay Co.	Ahmadnagar	222

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 18-7-29	9240000	8475000
Receipts to Yesterday 18-7-29	2000	3000
Exports to date 18-7-29	8035000	7669000
Stock at Ports 12-7-29	674000	756000
Stock Interior Towns 12-7-29	253000	386000
Stock Liverpool 12-7-29	863000	742000
Visible Supply 12-7-29	2013000	2616000
Quantity in Sight 12-7-29	15642000	14211000

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,322
Linseed	3,737
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	34
Gingellyseeds	942
Poppyseeds	84
Groundnuts	5,079
Castorseeds	9
Rice	2,501
Myrabollams	483
Cottonseeds	5,705
Gram	558
Joowar	1,559
Barley	246
Bajree	947
Coal	220 Tons.

—:o:—

LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Linseed Sept.	11	15	5
Linseed May	11	14	0
Wheat Sept.	7	12	9
Wheat May	7	13	6
Wheats white 70-30	7	8	0
Wheats white Delhi Sept.	7	7	0
Linseed bold Brown	11	3	5
Linseed Brown Sept.	11	10	5
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	9	6	0
Gingellyseed bold-white	11	15	0
Poppyseed white	23	0	0
Castorseed	9	14	6
Cottonseed	4	10	0
Groundnuts	10	11	6
Mowraseed	6	14	0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	22	0	0

N. Y. COTTON REACTS 7 Pts.

—:o:—

Rain Predicted Over West Belt

UNDERTONE GOOD

New York, July 18.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled very steady during the early part of the day on reports of drought in Texas. The early weather map showed absence of rain but the mid-day chart came out favourable with prospects of some rain over the Western Belt. This report temporariiy caused cessation of buying and prices reacted under long liquidation. January option fluctuated within a range of 29 points and finally closed at a decline of 7 points, other deliveries were irregular showing decline of 6 points to a rise of 1 point. Middling Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 18.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 12 points.

The market is sensitive to weather news and prospects of rains over Texas and Oklahoma may cause temporary weakness. However the fact remains whether such prospects are realised and the rainfall is sufficient to relieve the droughty conditions.

The speculative position of the market is healthy as there exists still fairly large short interest. Spinners have bought very little cotton and prices of other commodities are tending to higher levels. The weevil menace is still there and in the absence of sufficient rains over the Western Belt, the drought is likely to be acute particularly because not we are passing through mid-summer weather vagaries.

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. October highest 19.19 lowest 18.81.

N. Y. January highest 19.30 (10-36 a.m.) lowest 19.01 (1-49 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

New York market easier on professional selling and prospects of showers in West Texas. Good undertone.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Considerable long liquidatation taken by short covering and American straddle buying. Market active.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavy buying New York market broke on reported rains West Texas.

Harris:—"Cotton during next few weeks scarcity contracts and usual crop scares likely to resul higher cotton prices."

From New York:—"Selling by professional operatives and considerable early realising well absorbed. High temperature through out the Western Belt induced some outside buying. Sentiment reactionary but market a purchase on decline. Piece-goods and yarns improve demand and firm."

Springman:—"Market advanced in consequence of increased speculative demand. Less favourable weather reports. Have no faith in higher prices yet."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Market advanced in consequence of increased speculative demand. Less favourable weather reports. Have no faith in higher prices yet."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:

"Great hopes strike will be averted conferenres continue."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on drought reports, it reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation."

Messrs Devkaran Nanji have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Crop accounts are generally unfavourable, class of buyers is good. There are signs of an effort being made to advance prices. With the lights before us we advice purchases."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

"Advance due to speculative interests in America turning to Cotton and hoping to xploit expected weevil scare."

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 18.

Demand Bills 464.50

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 18.

October	19.00—.01
December	19.19—.06
January	19.14—.07
March	19.28—.06
May	19.40+.01
Middling Spot	18.85—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 18.

July	18.41—.11
October	18.76—.08
Middling Spot	19.03—.12

NEW YORK.

New York, July 18.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
July	Unquoted
October	18.85
January	19.09
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July J	Unquoted
October	18.88
January	19.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	3,000

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Light rains Oklahoma, Louisiana and Mississippi.—More rain expected. Oklahoma weather cooler. Abnormally high temperatures Texas.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

	Opening	Closing.
July	10.11	10.11+.17
August		10.06+.22
September		10.04+.17
October	10.03	10.03+18
November		10.02+.19
December		10.03+.19
January	10.03	10.03+18
February		10.04+.18
March	10.08	10.09+.19
April		10.09+.19
May	10.08	10.09+.18
June		10.09+.20
July		10.09+.19
Middling Spot		10.50+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales of Speculation	300
Sale of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.45+.20
Scinde, Fine	6.70+.20
Scinde, Superfine	6.95+.20
Bengal, Good	6.20+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45+.20
Bengal, Fine	6.70+.20
Oomra, Good	7.25+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55+.20
Oomra, Fine	7.85+.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.55+.20
Broach. Fine	8.80+20
Broach, Superfine	9.05+.20

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	16.25+.22
October	16.35+.20
November	16.35+.20
January	16.65+.20
March	16.85+.19
May	17.08+.20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.05+.30

LONDON METALS.

London, July 18.

Copper, Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24	
Tin, English Ingots	£211-3/4
gauge	£13-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July, 18.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-3|4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-3|4.
T T Brussels on London 34.91.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.74.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 123.86.
T T London on Prague 163.93.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-17|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 18.

Coffee Fair Rio, No. 7, quality Spot 16-1|8.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes—
July shipment paid 49|6.
Barletta Russo, per 62 lb., cargoes.—
July|Aug shipment sellers 49|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
July|Aug shipment sellers 52|3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Aug|Sept shipment liverpool sellers 52|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standarrd No, 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|-.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|2-1|4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|1-1|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|1-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 10d.-15|16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £9-1-3.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 18.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £19-5|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai (London Register) £128-1|2.
National Bank £49-3|4.
Eastern Bank £6-5|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-5|8.
Conversion Loan £75-1|2.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-1|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £50.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-1|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling loan £65.
Consols £54-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-5|8.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 18.

Silver—Market is steady.
Spot ..... 24-1|2.
Forward ..... 24-9|16

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 19.

Ready 56/9.
London Ready 24/8.
Forward 24/8.
American 53/10
China open. 2/4/14, clo. 2/5/1.
Ready 50/9.
Ready 50/9.
Asad op. 56/7 high. 56/8 low 56/1; clo. 56/7.
Shravan op. 56/4, high. 56/5, low 55/5, clo. 56/6.
Tejimundi Asad /4/- Shravan 1/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Asad 21/6/4.
Shravan 21/7/-
N. City 21/12/-
N. Manordas 21/10/4.

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions and Prices are nearly unaltered. Tomorrow being "Ashadhi Chaudesh", local market will remian entirely (Both Kanta and Soda) closed.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March. Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

Bombay, July 19.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 572 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 132 per ton.

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on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Broach Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.
A R1764.

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Natchebandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for imparting tuitions in French, English and Mathematics for higher standard. See personally with testimonials, if any, HANSRAJ & CO., 20., Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R1756

EXPERIENCED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED to canvas orders in all parts of India for our 'Burmese Lady' brand teas, packets, tins and loose Decent terms. Apply sharp. SALES MANAGER, Anglo Burma Tea Coy, Mettupalayam (Nilgiris).
A R1763.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A fair looking accomplished Madhwa Desatha Brahmin BRIDE, other than Athreya gothra to marry a Bachelor aged twenty, completes B.A. 1930 in affluent circumstances. Send Horoscope and particulars. Apply "Harikripa" care "Bombay Chronicle".
M R1759

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A NEW COTTON PRESS has been installed by us in this Locality, this year, which is ready for operation. The Factory is about two furlongs from the Railway Station, which is on M. S. M. Ry. This year's estimation is about four thousand bales. For further particulars please apply The Manager, Sri Guru Basavaraj Cotton Press, Kottur, (M. S. M. Ry.)
T R1762

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS
FULL RADIO TRAINING IN
All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.
Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.
For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.
M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, share Dept., 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

PARTNER with rupees Fifty thousand wanted for opening branches by a well established firm, holding lucrative Agencies. Apply Box No. 2324 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1758

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 19th July, 1929.
32563

THE BOMBAY MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Decree passed by the High Court at Bombay on the 8th August, 1922, in Suit No. 1854 of 1922 against Ghellabhoy M. Roy in favour of the abovenamed Company for Rs. 5,157-10-6 with costs and interest at 6 per cent. per annum from date of decree. Offers should be sent to the undersigned the Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at Morarbhai Building, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th August, 1929. Further details can be had from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Liquidator, at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on any day from Mondays to Fridays (excepting holidays) between 11-15 a.m. and 5 p.m. and on Saturdays (excepting Saturdays on which holidays may fall) between 11-15 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Dated at Bombay, the 17th day of July, 1929.
H. D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
32546

THE BOMBAY MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD,

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the outstanding allotment moneys due by several contributories of the abovenamed Company under Orders made by the High Court at Bombay will be received by the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office at Morarbhai Building, 43 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 15th day of August, 1929. For particulars and conditions application should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Liquidator, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, on any day from Mondays to Fridays (excepting holidays) between 11.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. and on Saturdays (excepting Saturdays on which holidays may fall) between 11.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Dated at Bombay the 17th day of July 1929.
H. D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
32547

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

THE ATTENTION of all post-graduate students reading for a Master's or Doctor's Degree granted by the University of Bombay is drawn to Ordinance 3, Chapter VII, of the University Ordinances, quoted below, and they are requested to get their names registered in the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 as required by that Ordinance:—
"3. All candidates for postgraduate degrees will have to be registered at the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5."
2. Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office. Applications for registration should be submitted this year to the University Registrar so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1929.
3. No student will hereafter be permitted to offer himself as a candidate for the first time for any Examination for the Degree of Master or Doctor held by this University unless his name has been previously registered in the Office of the University Registrar as a post-graduate student.
By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th July, 1929.
32500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11-0 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1929, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.
The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th July, both days inclusive.
BURN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Calcutta,
The 17th July, 1929.
32564

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the resolution passed at the General Meeting, held on 9th June 1929 a Committee has been appointed to revise the bye-laws of the Bank. Members of the Bank are therefore requested to send to the Secretary, before 21st August, 1929, any suggestions for additions, alterations or amendments they desire to make to the existing Bye-laws.
A. R. VAIDYA,
32559 Chairman.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR.

A special conducted tour will run during September covering 5200 miles and comprising all the famous places of interest in Upper India including Muttra, Delhi, Hardwar, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Calcutta, Puri, Lahore, Kashmir, etc., etc.

CATERING provided on train EVERY COMFORT. ARRANGED REDUCED TRIP FARES.

SECOND CLASS Rs 178
THIRD CLASS Rs. 86.

Full particulars from handbills or on application to PUBLICITY OFFICER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.
32560

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN MOROBA JAIKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mistry ..... Deceased.
Bai SUNANDABAI, daughter of Sanderrao Narayan Jaiker and grand-daughter of Narayan Moroba Jaiker and wife of Keshavrao Ganpatrao Talcherker, of Indore, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Khetwady 3rd Lane, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 13th day of June, 1929.
(Sd.) Bai SUNANDABAI KESHAVRAO TALCHERKER,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R1767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1929.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO.,
(Bombay) Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay 27th June, 1929.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd July to 9th August, 1929, both days inclusive.
32552

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 899 of 1929.

Messrs. POHOOMULL BROS.' a firm, carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.
versus
CHHOTALAL HARKISSONDAS SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.
To,
The Defendant abovenamed.
TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 9,983-8-6 with interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Hon'ble Court within ten days from the service hereof, for leave to defend the suit and that in default of your doing so, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1929.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

"MAGICAL PILES BALM"

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only. Wanted 10000 Agents everywhere either in Salary or Commission. Goods will be supplied on Credit to Agents only.
PILES BALM DEPOT,
Vizagapatam, (S. India).
(Advt.) R1761A

Beware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity.
Apply to —
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SPECIALLY MADE COMPLETE BUNGLOW FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Seaface, Choupatty up-to-date valuable household furniture cabinet, gramophone, rich drawing room suites, cabinets, carpets, English design single and double beds, Singer machine, best silver and platedware, electric A.C. fans, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of a deceased Mahomedan gentleman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Fateh Lodge," Lamington Road, opp. "Lal Chimney," valuable household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboards, swings, cabinets, drawing room suites, mirror-door, cup-boards, bedsteads, vases, reclining sofas, teapoys, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PHTHISIS
Dr. Banerjee's New Specific
SANOTROPIN
Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.
Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.
(Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel.Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor General of Portuguese-India.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY & NAVAL TAILORS & GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, Bombay.
Branch at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Rate from	Sewing charges material being supplied by the Customer from
	Rs. As.	Rs. A
Full Dress Suit	95 0	45 0
Semi Dress Suit	70 0	35 0
Navy Blue Serge Suit	40 0	20 0
Gray Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit	39 0	12 8
English Linen Suit	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	10 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	8 0
English Tussore Suit	15 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	5 0
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THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.
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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
20 July	Maloja x		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia		11,120
17 „	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 „	Razmak		10,602
31 „	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x		16,572
21 „	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja x		20,837
16 „	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 „	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x		16,568
25 „	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Mantua*	mail	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak @		10,602
22 „	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
26 „	Malwa *		11,000
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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To Fremantle	£74
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Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £66	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929 about		
22nd July	Nowshera	Straits & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comoria	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
aTottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 „
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	16700	8 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 „	9 Sept

FROM ORIENTAL PORTS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 „	28 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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1929		
24th July	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th July.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

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Imperial Bank of India.

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

E. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
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Manager.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
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Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
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Supported by **Miss ZEBU, Mr. JOSHI and Miss LOBO.**

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Presents TO-DAY and During THIS WEEK

Indira Film Company's

Up-to-date Production.

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Starring
Mrs. VEDI and Mr. BOREN ROY.
Written by **Mr. R. T. RUPAREL.**
Scenario and Directed by **Mr. B. ROY**

A Society Drama depicting the love of a Millionaire with a Radio Girl and its consequences.

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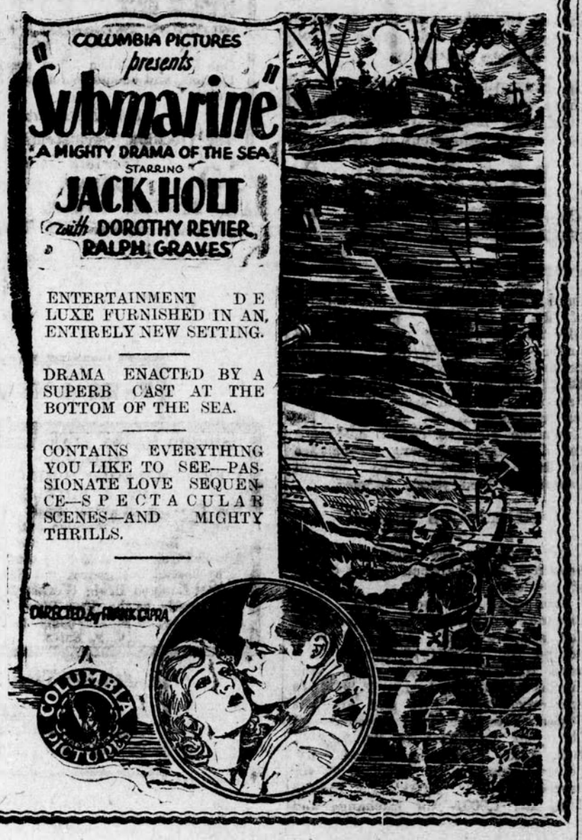

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In their best team Work.

The Programme includes the Latest Pathe Super Gazette and a Comedy.

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Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
N. G. DEWARE'S PRODUCTION
Produced at Kohinoor Studio

"BROKEN HEARTS"

Featuring
Miss JAMNA ; Miss KUMUDINE (Miss Mary) ;
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Poona Agent :—Messrs. BHOGILAL & Co., Laxmi Road, Budhwar Peth.

TOWN DUTY ON RAW COTTON

—:o:—

A MOVE FOR REDUCTION

TARIFF BOARD'S PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

A press note issued on the subject of the Town Duty on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay is as under:—

"The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) in paragraph 66 of their report of 1927 have recommended that the town duty, levied under Bombay Act No. XX of 1920 on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay, by sea or land, from any part of India, at rate of one rupee for every bale weighing approximately 3 1/2 cwts., should be reduced to eight annas per bale on all cotton consumed by the mills in Bombay by the grant of a refund to the mills on proof of consumption. The Tariff Board have held that the continuance of the town duty for the purposes of the industrial housing scheme is not inequitable. The tenements provided by Government are much superior to the majority of those available elsewhere, the reduced rents charged for them compare very favourably with those charged by others, and it is the mill industry which stands most to gain by the improved housing conditions of its employes. The Municipality of Bombay have during the last eight years carried out not only a much larger programme of development than in preceding years, by virtue of the revenue from this cess, but have committed themselves to further schemes like the main drainage scheme for the north of the Island, which may have to be given up, if the resources of the Corporation were to be curtailed at this stage, without fresh sources of revenue being found. The Government of Bombay have fully considered the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board and, in view of their own financial position and the representation of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the matter, are not prepared to proceed with the Tariff Board's proposal."

UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from Directors' Report submitted to the shareholders of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., at the ordinary general meeting held on Wednesday last:—

The net premium income amounted to Rs. 3,97,490/15/10 as against Rs. 3,86,551/9/0 last year. Claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,22,280/9/1 being 55.92 per cent of the net premium. After providing for other expenses, amounting to Rs. 1,67,831/10/4, and providing for Fire Fund for Rs. 1,58,996/6/4 as against Rs. 1,54,620/10/0 of last year, there remained a balance of Rs. 3,003/0/1 which has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The net premium income amounted to Rs. 73,151/5/3. Calaims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 26,047/3/2 giving a percentage of claim ratio of 35.60 per cent. After providing for other expenses amounting to Rs. 36,654/8/4 there remained a balance of Rs. 25,235/11/6 as against Rs. 14,786/11/9 last year which has been carried forward.

The net premium Income amounted to Rs. 1,13,032/15/6 as against Rs. 42,744/13/9 last year. Claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 29,522/5/11 giving a percentage of claim ratio of 26.11 per cent. After providing for other expenses amounting to Rs. 43,510/15/4 and providing for Accident Fund now increased to Rs. 45,212/4/9 as against Rs. 17,097/9/8 last year, there remained a balance of Rs. 11,884/15/2 which has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Income from other sources amounted to Rs. 45,204/6/0. Adding Rs. 12,022/4/6 carried forward from last year, and the surpluses amounting to Rs. 14,887/15/3 transferred from Fire and Accident Departments the total income of the year amounts to Rs. 72,114/9/9. After deducting general expenses, there remained a net credit balance of Rs. 44,788/11/0 which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—Rs. 27,391/8/0 towards declaration of Dividend at Annas Eight per Share. Rs. 5,000/- for Bad and Doubtful debts. Rs. 1,000/- for Income Tax. Rs. 1,000/- for Exchange Reserve. Rs. 3,582/4/9 for depreciation leaving a balance of Rs. 6,814/14/3 to be carried forward to next year's Account.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In proposing the adoption of the Accounts, the Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

Coming to the Profit and Loss account, the income from other sources amounted to Rs. 45,204/6/0 adding Rs. 12,022/4/6 carried forward from last year and the surplus amounting to Rs. 14,887-15/3 transferred from Fire and Accident Departments, the total Income of the year amounted to Rs. 72,114/9/9. After deducting general expenses, reserving Rs. 3,582/4/9 for depreciation, Rs. 1,000/- for Income Tax, Rs. 1,000/- for Exchange and Rs. 5,000/- for Bad and Doubtful Debts to which I am sure you will agree, we carry forward Rs. 34,-206/6/3 out of which your Directors propose to pay a Dividend at Annas eight per share making 5 per cent. which will absorb a sum of Rs. 27,391/8/0 leaving a balance of this account to Rs. 6,814/14/3 to be carried forward to next year's account, on the whole. I fee sure that the progress of the Company is satisfactory in asmuchas the Company was able to increase its premium income in all the Departments inspite of great trade depression, owing to vigorous efforts of the Managing Agents.

PATRONISE INDIAN COS.

During the year under reoiew, the investments have been increased by Rs. 43,000/-. I request all our Shareholders, mercantile communities and Insurance Brokers to patronise Indian Insurance Company.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

—:o:—

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAMS APPEAL FOR HELP

The Head-quarter of Sri Ramkrishna Mission has organised Flood-relief work on an extensive scale in the affected areas of Assam and Burma. A short account of the activities in those places with an appeal as issued by Swami Sambuddhanand from Khar is published below:—

"The suffering of the Flood stricken people in Assam and Burma still knows no bound and beggars description. Thousands of homeless people are awfully exposed to the sun, rain and storm of the monsoon and are passing their days in the open sky huddling together in streets and on hill sides. In many places cattle are dying of starvation for want of fodder. To add to these endless miseries there are also outbreak of cholera, small pox and various other ailments in many places. But our Mission workers have not failed to render Medical aid wherever and whenever necessary. We have already finished giving immediate relief to the needy and are now going to undertake regular rice distribution and hut building works in all the relief Centres and conduct the same till the situation improves. We give below a brief account of our activities of the Flood-affected areas and hope it will make the public realise the pitiable condition of the people.

1. In Cachar, we have taken up two most inaccessible perganas Vinkrampur and Jutrapur, extending over an area of 58 sq. miles. To approach the people of this quarter with relief is even to-day a problem. (2) In Silchar, we are working in ten villages. (3) In Karimgunj we have been giving help to 2790 recipients belonging to 655 families. (4) In Noagon, we are working at Khetri as our Centre. (5) In Akyab (Burma), we have been giving relief to 1545 recipients belonging 620 families, of 20 villages.

We need hardly emphasise the necessity of taking up prompt and immediate measures to relieve the suffering thousands of their harrowing distress. We appeal, therefore to the generous public to send us their quota of help in cash or kind, which, if sent to any of the following adresses, will be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

1. President, Sir Ramkrishna Mission, Belurmath P. O., Dt. Howrah, Bengal. 2. Manager, Advaita Ashram, 182 A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta. 3. President or Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khan, Bombay 21.

HEAVY RAINS IN BHUJ

—:o:—

CUSTOMARY STATE CEREMONIES PERFORMED

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, July 15.

Fourteen inches was the record of rainfall at Bhuj in 28 hours. From Friday midnight it began to pour in heavy showers and up to Sunday morning, it made the pond to overflow, which sight the people has not witnessed for the last three years. On behalf of H. H. The Maharao Saheb, Prince Madansinhji proceeded to celebrate the occasion by performing Customary State ceremonies of worshiping the New Water. Thus was expressed the sense of gratitude by following a long standing practice adopted by the State.

Several breaches have occured in the Cutch Railway. Passenger service is entirely severed from Bhuj onwards for the last three days and it is likely to be restored within next three days. No post from outside is received for the last three days.

MR. ANANTANI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi—Yuvak Mandal a public lecture was delivered in English by Mr. Biharilal Anantani on "Cutchees and their Adventures", Mr. L. M. Pathak, presiding.

Mr. Pathak while introducing the lecturer requested him not to touch the political aspect of the subject.

Mr. Anantani then delivered an exhaustive and illuminating lecture in the course of which he created a very impressive picture of the past glory of Cutchees in every department of life. In industrial achievements, in maritime activities in days gone by in shipbuilding, art and commerce Cutchees had acquired a name. Their patriotism combined with the spirit of loyalty towards their King were the remarkable attributes. Referring to the question how Cutchees had settled in Africa, he dwelt upon the daring and enterprising spirit of Cutchees. He said how Cutchees were helpful in the emancipation of slaves, and how at that time they obeyed only the "firman" of their King.

Pragmalji II. the father of the present His Highness the Maharao Khengarji III of Cutch. Concluding his speech he referred to the Cutchee youth Mr. Kabali who has rendered the name of his country famous by becoming the First Indian Aviator.

A vote of thnks to the Chair was passed. The president thanked the lecturer and the meeting came to a close.

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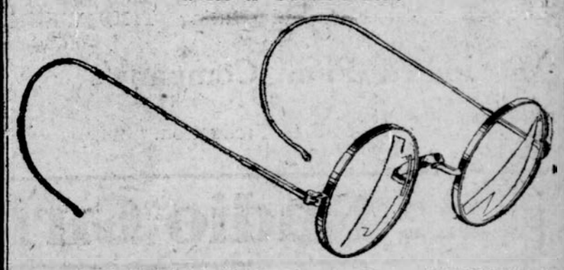

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"A VERY EXCITABLE MAN"

—:o:—

BANK EMPLOYEE REFUSED DAMAGES

—:o:—

WRONG DISMISSAL NOT PROVED

Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court in the suit filed by Dudlii Ruttonji Mistri claiming Rs. 20,000 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, a French Bank in Bombay.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff's conduct in disobeying his superior's orders to do the new work amounted, in the circumstances disclosed in the case, to such disobedience as would entitle the Bank to dismiss him.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants desired to get rid of him and with that object in view they issued an office order on August 28, 1924 calling upon him to do certain work with which he was not familiar and which he could not reasonably be expected to undertake. He contended that the order was unreasonable, that his expression of inability to do the work a consequent refusal to take up the job did not amount to such disobedience as would entitle the defendants to dismiss him, that his dismissal was unlawful and that therefore he was entitled to damages on the footing of wrongful dismissal.

The defendants on the other hand submitted that they were in fact desirious of assisting the plaintiff, that the latter had himself expressed his inability to cope with the work with which he had been previously entrusted, that the office order calling on him to do fresh work was issued with a view to relieve and assist the plaintiff, that the new work which he was called upon to undertake was light work which he could easily have done, and that the order was a reasonable order lawfully given. The defendants further contended that the plaintiff after expressing his unwillingness and inability to do the new work assigned to him was afforded an opportunity of reconsidering his refusal, that he was dismissed in consequence of his persistent refusal and that in the circumstances his dismissal was justifiable and lawful.

AN EXCITABLE MAN.

His Lordship observed that the question which he had to decide was whether the defendants were entitled to dismiss him. He had observed with great care the demeanour of the plaintiff in the witness box. His Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiff was a very excitable man and that he had entirely misunderstood the action of the officials of the bank in the course they adopted towards him in August 1924. It was to be observed that the plaintiff had himself intimated to the defendants that he found the work of the loan and current accounts department which he was doing too heavy, and expressed the fear that he would not be able to continue to do the work satisfactorily. Observing the plaintiff in the box, His Lordship formed the opinion that he was a man who had a considerable view of his own importance. He (the plaintiff) thought that he was so indispensable to the bank that if he only took up a firm attitude in regard to the reunion of these two departments, he could force the officials of the bank to do what he wanted.

His Lordship proceeding said he was satisfied that the officials of the bank had no desire whatever, as the plaintiff apparently thought, to humiliate or degrade him, and that their action in issuing the office order was actuated by the honest desire to relieve the plaintiff of the work which he himself had stated was too heavy for him, and to assign to him some other work which he could quite easily do.

In these circumstances His Lordship had to ask himself whether the attitude taken up by the plaintiff, namely that he could not take up the new job which was assigned to him by the order, was justifiable or not. His Lordship was unable to believe that the plaintiff could really seriously have been of opinion that if he had applied himself one or two months to the work he would have had the slightest difficulty in doing the work. It was a sad thing to find that a man like the plaintiff who had been 23 years in the bank should find himself in the position in which he ultimately was and should have been dismissed for disobedience to the order. Nevertheless discipline must be maintained in a bank as in any other institution. In his opinion it was regrettable that the plaintiff did not undertake the new duties. The plaintiff not only intimated to the manager of the bank that he was not prepared to take up the work, but also indicated that if he was not prepared to accede to the plaintiff's counter-proposals he (manager) could take any extreme step he chose. In His Lordship's opinion that was a definite refusal on the part of the plaintiff to undertake duties properly, lawfully and reasonably entrusted to him by the bank. The bank, however, still actuated by a desire to assist the plaintiff afforded him an opportunity of reconsideration. The plaintiff again definitely intimated that he was not prepared to take up the new work and made counter-proposals. On that the defendants dismissed the plaintiff. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was guilty of disobedience to a reasonable official order and that the dismissed was justifiable and proper. In his opinion the bank treated the plaintiff with genreosity in paying him two months' salary.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

—:o:—

DAMAGES AWARDED FOR NON-DELIVERY OF GOODS

—:o:—

At the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice K. Kemp disposed of the suit filed by N. V. V Velmahomed claiming Rs. 22,098 as damages from Mahomedally and Co. for breach of contract to deliver goods.

The defendants entered into a forward contract with the plaintiff to supply 1225 tons of groundnut oil cakes manufactured at the defendants' mills known as the New Laxmi Oil Mills at Rs. 101-4. per ton. The goods were to be delivered in certain instalments in the manner set out in the defendant's letter of February 17, 1928.

The defendants failed to deliver any goods in February, and in March their delivery fell far short of the quantity deliverable in the two months. The defendants were granted extension of time on the ground that there was some breakage in their machinery, and they agreed to deliver the balance in April along with the instalment of that month. The defendant, thereafter delivered small lots from time to time leaving a balance of 473 tons 5 cwts. On the ground that there was a strike in their mill. Another lot of 300 tons also remained undelivered, the defendants pleading that there was no contract for the same.

His Lordship held that the fact of there being a strike in their mill did not exonerate the defendants from their obligation to deliver the goods at three stipulated time, and that, therefore, they were liable to pay damages for the loss sustained by the plaintiff by the breach of contract. His Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of damages.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE

—:o:—

John D'Souza, a Goan Christian, his wife and sister-in-law who stood charged before Mr. Justice Allison and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, with the murder of one Edward Fernandez, were unanimosly found 'not guilty' and acquitted.

The prosecution alleged that the deceased Edward Fernandez and Louis D'Souza, who had lived with the accused for some time at Haines Road came to their room on January 18 last when an altercation arose between them over the question of certain clothes of Louis D'Souza which had been left behind and which the accused refused to deliver. From words the parties came to blows and it was alleged, in the course of the scuffle Fernandez and Louis were stabbed with a knife, the injuries proving fatal in the case of the former.

The defence of the accused was that Fernandez and Louis attacked them with belts and the knife was used in self-defence.

The Jury after hearing the evidence returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of all the accused and the Judge accordingly acquitted them.

Regarding the recent Bombay Municipal Debenture Loan, the market views it as a long-termed one as the Municipality may delay redemption to 30 years. In view of the public apathy towards this form of investment, as evidenced by the Government of India's action in issuing medium-termed loan, it is not to be expected that the Municipality will obtain large tenders at favourable rates.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS SEND FURTHER INSTALMENT OF RS. 2000

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund, informs as that another instalment of Rs. 2,000, being further collections made by the organisers, has been sent to Dr. J. N. Maitra, Treasurer, Congress Flood Relief Committtee, Calcutta. Collection work is still proceeding. The public of Bombay has given a ready response till now and the organisers hope to receive further tokens of sympathy from the generous hearted residents of the city. The total collections upto date have amounted to about Rs. 6,000/- besides 25 bales of cloths. Those who intend to contribute their mite should address their donations to A. Mitter, C/o The "Indian Daily Mail", Fort, Bombay, or any of the following gentlemen who would duly acknowledge the same with thanks:—

PERSONS AUTHORISED TO COLLECT.

Babu Biswanath Dey (President).
Babu Nabakumar Dutt (Treasurer).
Babu Santoshkumar Dass.
Tyeb Manzil, Musjid Bundar Rd.
Babu Nilmaney Sikdar c/o. H. C. Roy, Jeweller 273 Mumbadevi Road.
Babu Panchanan Dass, Calcutta Art Jewellery Shamset Street.
Mr. Abdul Kader Halder c/o "Times of India."
Mr. Hemendra Sen (medical student c/o G. S. Medical Hostel, Parel, Bombay.

FURTHER REMITTANCE MADE BY BENGALIS

A second instalment of Rs. 300/0/0 being further collections made by the Committee of the Assam-Bengal Flood Relief Fund started by the Bengalis of Bombay, has been remitted on the 15th instant, by a Demand Draft favouring Sir P. C. Roy, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, thus bringing the total remittance to Rs. 500/0/0. Further collections through printed receipts serially numbered are still going on. The response from the generous public has been encouraging so far and the Committee hopes to send further remittances as soon as possible.

All donations, large or small will be thankfully accepted by the aforesaid gentlemen or the Secretaries Mr. J. K. Bachaspati, C/o. Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and Mr. R. N. Sen Gupta, Savings Bank Dept. G.P.O. or by the following Gentlemen who have very kindly lent their helping hands in the matter.

(1) Mr. K. A. Subramanian, 82-22 Miranda Bldgs. Dadar. B.B.C.I. Railway, (2) Mr. K. L. Ganguli, District Engineer's Office, G.I.P. Railway, Parel. (3) Mr. Shibkishore Mukherjee, Nikunj, Tagore Road, Santa-Cruz B. B. and C. I Railway. (4) Mr. S. M. Pramanik, R. E.'s Office, G.I.P. Ry., Lonavla.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

Acknowledgements to the Assam Flood Relief Fund through the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, are as under:—

Rs. 50 from A Jurthesti Dhragandra, Rs. 51 from Manibai and Shusilabai, Rs. 25 from Manibai Tulsidas. In all Rs. 3,165 till now. Those who desire to contribute may communicate to the above address.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

UDALL'S HAT-TRICK FOR THE WARWICKS.

The feature of Friday's match between the B.B. R.A. and the Warwicks was Udall's hat-trick for the latter. The Warwicks won by three goals and deserved to. They played one of their best games and had it not been for Lynn's fine display in the Gunners' goal the margin would have been a bigger.

Displaying a marked superiority throughout the Warwicks were unable to score in the first half. The B. B. R. A. on the other hand also had their share of the attack and it would not have been more than they deserved had they scored.

In the second half the Warwicks were not long in scoring, Udall netting for them at close range. The Warwicks' half backs were playing a great game and the forwards had ample scope. Udall scored twice again at regular intervals and the end found the Warwicks leading by three goals.

The score:—
WARWICKS 3 Goals.

The teams were:—
WARWICKS:—Gloven; Rushton and Barnes; Oughton, Smith and Guest; Leeson, Lowe, Elson, Udall and Robinson.

B. B. R A.:—Lynn; Gilbertson and Lindsay; Hewson, Corr and Barnsley; Sneddon, Long, Muller, Duthie and Sutherland.

Referee:—A D Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gym. vs. G. I P.
Ulsters vs Cheshires.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY

The s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood league: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage 4-30 p.m. and Ulsters vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. S. N. Haji's Lecture on Mercantile Marine, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), Students' Brotherhood Hall.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m., in the above Committee's Office.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable dispensary at Mangrol during the month of June, 1929 was 4418.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Manager Eastern Telegraph Coy., Bombay, informs that telegrams to and from North China and Japan, are subject to delay, owing to interruption of cables.

THE PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Suburbas Railway Advisory Committee, of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, will be held at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

ATTENDANCE ON FRIDAY 77,087.

BOMBAY, July 19.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association write:—

"There is an improvement to-day to the extent of 2,500 men and the attendance is 77,087."

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 3 death nil; Cholera attack nil, detth nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 67. The total mortality this day last year was 55.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Raja Yoga" in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The St. James Savings and Loan Fund will celebrate the Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of its Patron "St. James the Great" to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 a.m and thereafter the annual general meeting of the members will be held at Mr. D'Sa's residence at 11 a.m.

THE INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

There will be a lecture under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of Prof. Date's School for the deaf and the dumb, Thakurdwar, when Mr. Gangaram Pandya will speak on "Spiritualism". The lecture is open to the public.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. N. Haji, M. L. A., will deliver a public lecture on "An Indian Mercantile Marine" to-day (Saturday), at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. K. T. Shah will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. L. Thacker, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Courts and Probation" and Dr. H. D. Khote, D.P.H., M.R.C.P., on "Water, Air and Food and their Effects on our Health", at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The members of the class will also visit the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana, on Sunday, 21st instant, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

THE B. E. S. & T. COMPANY, LTD.

The following is a statement of the gross Earnings of the above Company for the month of June 1929:—

Electric Supply for June 1929, Rs. 7,59,588; up to the end of June 1929, Rs. 45,89,986; Traction (Trams & Omnibuses) for June 1929 Rs. 5,16,675, up to the end of June 1929, Rs. 31,64,917. Decrease over same period last year Rs. 1,22,308.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macviear" left Liverpool on the morning of the 18th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th August.

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. V. P. Varde, B.Com. will conduct the Secretaries Training Class in Marathi of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m., at Maratha High School, Girgaum, Bombay. The subject is "Accounts and Balance Sheet". All students are requested to attend. The students of the Secretaries Training Class will pay a visit to the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 9-0 a.m. The party is to meet at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 8-30 a.m. from where it will proceed to the Bank. All students are requested to attend.

TODDY AUCTIONS OF BROACH DISTRICT.

RECORD LICENSE FEES REALISED.

Toddy auctions of the Broach District were held on the 17th instant by the Collector Broach at his office. The Superintendent Excise Mr. Vakharia and Excise Inspectors Broach city and Ankleshwar Division were present. Toddy shop license fee Rs. 29 to Rs. 31 for each tree (being the highest in the Presidency excluding tree-tax) and booth license fee Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per each tree excluding tree-tax (being the highest amount) was realised. A few booths which remained unauctioned will be disposed of on the 24th instant.

CURRENCY REPORT.

The abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant, was as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,86,00,03
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,00,09,19
Gold bullion	32,21,65
Silver bullion	4,62,59
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	43,19,86
In England	5,86,74

DONATION TO TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The Native Stock and Share Brokers Association have donated Rs. 261 for the Tilak Memorial Fund.

THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

"Submarine", the Columbia Picture, which is having its second week's run at the Capitol after a record-shattering seven days' run to absolutely packed houses, contains some of the greatest underwater action it has ever been one's privilege to witness. Jack Holt has a powerful role as the diver and performs some exceptionally hazardous feats at the bottom of the sea. He is ably supporeed by Ralph Graves and Dorothy Revier. The former portrays Holt's pal and in some scenes almost steals the picture. Miss Revier has a difficult role as the dance hall queen, who marries in haste and repents at leisure. She has some exceptionally fine scenes with Graves and some that are highly dramatic with Holt. The plot revolves around two buddies, who have formed a Damon and Pythias friendship. Through a twist of fate one buddy makes love to the other's wife, unknowingly, but when it is found out the action is fast and furious. It commences in a small cottage and ends at the bottom of the sea where a submarine lies with its nose buried in the mud. The men are trapped and it appears that it will be impossible to reach them. Here Holt comes into his own. He descends at the bottom in diving suit, attaches the oxygen line and arranges the stage so the boat can be raised. Among the highlights are the naval base at San Diego, the fleet at practice picturesque Oriental ports and daring exploits.

INDIAN EDITOR TO FLY TO CROYDON

—:o:—

LONDON, July 19.

Mr. R. S. Sarma, Managing Editor of "Bengalee," who is first Indian to fly from Karachi to Croydon interviewed by Reuter said that unless aerial connections between important stations in India were immediately established flying to London would not become popular.—Reuter

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES RISE 27 PTS.

—:o:—

BAD SPECULATIVE BUYING

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, July 19.

Previous Closing Rate	19.14
To-day's Opening Rate	19.09
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.41
Difference	plus .27

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 5 points and at small business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In the afternoon tdere was large speculative buying which earned prices 51 points but some profit-taking resulted in a relapse. The market closed at a rise of 27 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 19.

Previous Closing Rate	10.03
To-day's Opening Rate	10.00
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.09
Difference	plus .01

Against an expected advance of 3 points the market opened easy at a decline of 3 points but prices advanced on short covering and were quoted 3 points above last closing. The market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American advanced 4 points to 10.54 and Egyptain declined 5 points.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPHIC COTTON NEWS. (From Our Liverpool Correspondent.)

Liverpool, July 19.

Market opened easy on profit-taking Weather favourable.

Between midnight and daybreak slight rain East belt. Weather cooler in West belt.

International Federation of Master Spinners Bulletin says that textile grave situation in Europe is very unfavourable except Spain where demand is improving.

Garside cables on cotton crop condition now declining slowly. Expect very rapid decline in crop condition in future due to increase in boll weevil which has greatly increased in Southern Third Belt during last few days. Weather control alone is insufficient in Texas. A farmer complains increased damage by draught at the same time partially upsetting may be continued good growth of plants.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Saturday the Liverpool is due to open at a rise of 19 points while Broach A.-M. is expected Rs. 346-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 19.

Silver Ready	24 13 0
Higher	0 5 0
Silver Forward	24 13 0
Higher	0 5 0

Tone of Market:—China bought heavily.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

First Settlement	56 13 0
Second Settlement	56 3 0
Third Settlement	56 1 0

—:o:—

CONGRESS MEMBERS AND LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR NON-ABSENTATION

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association passed a resolution urging the A. I. C. C. not to enforce the policy of absentation of the Congress members from the Legislatures in view of the Calcutta University Bill, the Secondary Education Bill, and the Primary Education Bill, all of far-reaching importance coming up for decision at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council.—Free Press.

A SAD DROWNING TRAGEDY

—:o:—

7 MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY LOST

—:o:—

DACCA, July 17.

Twelve members of the family of Mr. Nagendrachandra Guha, Zamindar of Bajrajogini, were going in a country boat to Narayanganj when the boat capsized at the confluence of Dhaleswari and Sitalakha. All of them were thrown into the water and carried away by the strong current. Four launches belonging to jute officers rescued five persons including a woman. No trace of the other seven including a pleader and the two year old child of the rescued woman could be obtained.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1929.

Dallying with Reforms

—:o:—

The Central Committee of the Simon Commission seems to be having a pleasant time of it in England, except perhaps in its relations with the Commission and among its own members. The Committee is said to be busy drafting its final recommendations. Considerable secrecy, the London correspondent of the Free Press says, is maintained in regard to the Committee's decisions. He claims, never-the-less, to have got at some of the decisions. According to the correspondent the Committee has agreed, with only Sir Arthur Froom dissenting,—whom does he represent except British vested interests?—that Law and Order should be transferred in the Provinces, that there should be joint responsibility among Ministers, that there should be no Civil Service member in the Cabinet with or without portfolio, that there should be no "Upper" House, and no official element in the Legislatures. In short the Committee may be said to have recommended complete autonomy in the Provinces. The Committee, constituted as it is, may be congratulated on having gone so far as that despite pressure from Sir Arthur and those for whom he stands.

But the Committee seems to have succumbed to that pressure when it came to the consideration of the Central Government. The utmost it could persuade itself to demand is the "introduction" of responsibility in the Central Government. "Progressive" members of the Committee, the Free Press correspondent says, "are not without hopes of introducing the principle of responsibility in the Central Government, even though subjects like Commerce, Finance and Home may still continue to be Reserved subjects." The futility of Dyarchy and of even Provincial autonomy without autonomy in the Central Government might have been obvious even to the Central Committee in year of grace 1929. But the recommendations of a committee of direct or indirect nominees of Government need not be taken very seriously.

The question of communal representation seems to have worried the Committee much more than was expected either by Government or the public. It is said that Dr. Suhrawardy, true to his reputation, insists as the minimum on the retention of separate electorates for Muslims but that Dr. Gour prefers to leave the final decision on the question to be arrived at in the calmer atmosphere he expects after the publication of the Commission's general proposals. Meanwhile the Free Press correspondent hazards the following remarks: "Since the members of the Central Committee of the Simon Commission arrived in England those in power in the Labour Party, whether in office or outside office, have conveyed as distinctly as they could, consistent with politeness, that they do not believe in communal claims to preferment to positions of power and responsibility and that, while the Labour Government may not have courage enough to do away entirely with communal representation as now found in the Indian Constitution, they will not think of extending the communal principles. . . . The majority of the members of the Central Committee have been sadly disillusioned. And earnest conversations are in progress between the members of the Central Committee to find a common via media which would satisfy all Indian members of the Central Committee." We do not know whether the picture presented above is faithful to facts. But one thing is certain that Nationalist India will not tolerate communal electorates any longer. Alternative safeguards for minorities must, of course, be sympathetically considered. But communal electorates must go. They have "doped" minorities as opium "dopes" and is yet craved by its addicts. If the Labour Government, too, continues to administer the poison, Nationalist India will refuse to accept even the bonafides of the Labour Party.

Wanted: A Self-respecting Stand

—:o:—

Far many more people are interested than the Government of India evidently imagine in the proceedings of the recent Purdah conference at Simla attended by Provincial Ministers and some superior Tchinovniks from the Medical and Public Health Departments. It is understood that the object of the secret deliberations was to discuss the question of the establishment of an All-India Medical Council. The Conference is reported to have produced only negative results, the Ministers fighting shy possibly of a proposal which will mean a diminution of provincial "autonomy". The Government of India owe it to the public to publish an official statement of the proceedings of the Conference so that the public in general and non-official Indian medical men in particular will be in a position to ascertain what precisely is the attitude of the Ministers, of the Indian Medical Service and of the Government of India towards this urgent question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize here the fact that the public demand is for the establishment of an independent Council, free from official dominance or pin-pricks and from the dictation of any foreign body like the General Medical Council of Great Britain, a Council which, like the Medical Councils of Australia and Canada, will have the statutory right to co-ordinate medical education in this country, settle the main lines of the standard for examination and secure reciprocal treatment for Indian institutions for the teaching of medicine from similar institutions abroad.

There is enough indigenous medical talent now available in India to serve on such a Council and it will have no need to be under the "guidance" of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In fact such "guidance" will prove fatal to its independence. The step-motherly interest shown recently in the progress of Indian medical education by that body has aroused public suspicion in India. What were the motives which induced it to send out "investigators" and what was the real object it had in view? What its objective was is now clear in the subservient, we are constrained to remark, willingly subservient, attitude of the Government of India towards this Trade Union of British doctors. They have acquiesced in the proposal, humiliating to India, to appoint a Commissioner of Medical Education, the idea being that India must either have an All-India Medical Council dominated by the I.M.S., or a medical dictator in the shape of the Commissioner. Possibly the Provincial Ministers who are understood to have opposed the establishment of an All-India Medical Council based their dislike of the proposal on two distinct apprehensions: the apprehension that a Council which the Government of India might propose in an official bill would not be a body free from I.M.S. dominance, and the apprehension that powers which the Ministers possess now, as in charge of education as a transferred subject, would be curtailed, in favour of an All-India Council. But we hope under a Council of the type the public wants there will be no room for the suspicion that an inroad is made on provincial autonomy. It is gratifying to know that Dr. U. Rama Rao proposes to bring in a private bill to secure the establishment of an All-India Medical Council. It is the duty of the All-India Medical Association and provinsial organisations like the Medical Unions established in provincial cities to support Dr. Rama Rao. But is it not the duty of the Government of India to take a self-respecting stand in this matter, to rid themselves of the dictatorial influence of the British Medical Council, and bring in a bill themselves to create an All-India Medical Council on lines which the public demands?

Marriage Reform in Bhavnagar.

—:o:—

The Bhavnagar State has published a notification inviting the opinion of the State subjects on a Marriage Age Limit Act fixing the minimum marriageable age of boys and girls at 18 and 14 years respectively. The Act also provides that no man can marry after the age of 45 unless the woman he marries is at least half as old as himself. The proposed legislation is a fairly liberal measure and good as a first step, though we wish it were possible to fix minimum ages of boys and girls at 20 and 16 years respectively. Every attempt, however, should be made to see that social usage is well in advance of social legislation. It is also desirable, since the girl's marriageable age is fixed too low, that the age of consent should be fixed by law at 16 years in marital cases. The proposed Bill seems to have been based upon the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee. The publication of the Committee's report should go a long way in popularising marriage reform by legislation and otherwise. We trust the people of the Bhavnagar State will whole-heartedly support the proposed legislation.

Plea for Restraint

—:o:—

It is highly regrettable that in a city like Bombay which is deservedly proud of the fact that so far as its public life is concerned it possesses a healthy and broad-minded outlook in regard to communal problems, there should be found individuals who lose their temper as witnesses before the Riot Inquiry Committee and indulge in offensive statements. On Thursday a witness was warned by the Committee for his attitude towards one of its members and he apologised for it. The next day the Committee had the unpleasant experience of having before it another witness who also indulged in reckless remarks about other persons. The Committee has shown a praiseworthy leniency towards these ill-mannered exhibitions of temper and reckless statements.

IGNORE RELIGION.

THE ONLY SAFE POLICY.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

On the motion of Dr. Solanki, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has appointed a committee to draft a suitable curriculum for the municipal schools. Apparently it is with reference to imparting religious education to children that this question is being handled just now. It is necessary that this item shall be dealt with extremely cautiously. A civic body in a country like India, which has been turned into a hotbed of communalism, ought to be extremely slow to touch religion even for purifying it. Religion, as it is popularly understood, is one of the most incorrigible institutions of this world because it has to be based on conceptions which can never be demonstrated.

DIFFICULTY OF TEACHING RELIGION.

Even the word 'religion' has now no chance of being correctly used. Correctly speaking it ought to mean only the opposite of 'Atheism'. But it is not understood except as some positive religion. It must mean Hinduism or Islam or Christianity or Buddhism or Judaism. When that is the position, it is hopeless for any civic body to attempt to impart religious education to children. You dare not teach Muslim children that idolatry is not 'haram' and you dare not teach Hindu children that idolatry cannot be true worship of God. You cannot give to the young ladies and gentlemen what you call the higher ideas underlying all creeds without simultaneously raising controversies about the prevalent notions of each individual creed. Toleration is a very enticing word: embody it in teaching and you will find it the most harassing thing. If any member of the abovenamed committee has any doubt about my proposition, let him actually do the work of teaching 'toleration in religion' to the pupils of the municipal schools in Bombay for three months and then make his recommendation in this connection.

THE ONLY CURE.

Difficult as such an attempt has always been, it is dangerous to be made in Bombay in its present atmosphere surcharged as it is with communal distrust. Secular education is the only cure of communal troubles. Take away the watertight compartments erected in the name of religion from the non-religious fields. Sir Chunilal Mehta suggested some time ago that communal cricket matches should be discontinued. That is a very sound suggestion. It is on these and such lines that the civic bodies ought to work. So far as religion is concerned, let it simply be ignored by civic or political bodies.

Let it be borne in mind that we are not writing on a clean slate. What might have been done fifty years ago in a City like Bombay cannot be attempted to-day. A particular policy has been followed till to-day and has brought about a particular set of circumstances. Interference with that policy is, at present, fraught with the greatest danger. Ignore religion. That is the only safe policy for the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY

OUR SLOWLY DYING MILL INDUSTRY

(BY A CITIZEN.)
II*

What is wrong with our Mill Industry? The answer to this big query is very simple. Twenty-five per cent. of our mills in Bombay are by far too many, their place has already been taken over, to a considerable extent by mills and concerns in the far-flung districts of our Presidency.

In days of yore, when, under the auspices of the jingle of the big white rupee of His Majesty's Mint, the protection of the guns of the Fort proper and the security of the batteries of the fortresses on the outskirts of the then reconstructed island, the facilities of a successful harbour and port provided by the pioneers who were first to navigate the seas "never before navigated", the termini of two important railways embracing the island on both sides, with the Government House somewhere at an angle in the middle of the island, the foundations of our mill industry were well and truly laid; capital—that shy bird, when confidence was created and maintained—flew over from all parts of the Presidency and elsewhere to our Island City, bringing in its wake thousands upon thousands of people, who, otherwise, would never have migrated to these shores. The die was then cast. It was progress and onward march to peace and plenty. And we achieved it.

THE DECLINE.

But gradually we fell on evil days for want of thought and neglect on the part of our industrialists to reckon with the industry in the island in view of the number of new ports since opened and the railways spreading in the hinterland linking them in many cases and maintaining communications by land and sea, of the re-migration back of a certain percentage of the capital with its resultant activities in founding industries at centres of advantage in the districts, to keep the industry on progressive lines in consonance with the progress being achieved from day to day by similar industries in the world far away from our shores. And if at times our industrialists became aware of the parlous situation in which the industry stood in competitive comparison with the world's industry, our industrial labour through the leadership of its leaders went on creating strikes, and passive resistance of a life and death struggle to an unheard of length. To a casual observer, with a cursory glance at the mill market the fact would strike that there is something wrong in the industry, or its production and demand. This would, therefore, resolve into two questions.

(1) Why does the mill made cloth not now sell as readily as before?

(2) What is the cause that it does not sell? The reply to the first question would be the same as before. That there is no room for 25 per cent of the cloth manufactured in Bombay for sale in Bombay City and the Presidency. And the causes? At best it may be stated that its place has been taken over by mills in other districts in the Presidency and elsewhere. It is further handicapped by the inroads made by the artificial silk and other cloth that is now coming in relief colours. Revolve these replies in whichever way and the answers to them will be the same. Therefore, leaving aside our labour for the present, I will ask a question to our mill magnates.

INROADS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Are the millowners aware that the mill industry is in throes of death, that it is slowly and surely being killed by the artificial silk and a worse evil is to come? If they are

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on 2nd July.

Notes of the Day

Hard Pressed.

The Poincare Government, as is indicated in the voting in the French Chamber on the Debt Agreements question, has secured a victory over the Opposition but the fact remains that its position is very insecure. No group in the Opposition desires to turn M. Poincare and his colleagues out of office, partly because the chances of securing an equally strong coalition to step into their shoes are very meagre, and partly because the tendency of the Opposition is at present to wound the followers of M. Poincare but not to strike them so hard as to drive them out of action. M. Herriot is willing to give pinpricks but he is not willing to accept the onerous task of meeting the representatives of the Allies in the ensuing Inter-Allied Debt Conference. M. Poincare can always twit him with being eager to offer captious criticism but not being willing to accept responsibility. M. Herriot's reference to the manner in which the Napoleonic War Debts of 1815 were cancelled is irrelevant to the present issue and will only succeed in annoying America and Britain.

How The Mischief Works.

When M. Herriot rhetorically asks in the French Chamber "Is not France entitled to the same privilege"—as Austria was after the Napoleonic Wars, when Britain allowed a 90 per cent. reduction in the war debts, he conveniently forgets that in the case of Austria, it was a question of showing generosity to a crippled and humbled foe. In the case of France to-day it is a question of showing generosity to one victorious ally of the war by the other allies. The talk of reservations indulged in by a section of French politicians is due to their belief that America and Britain are anxious to let off Germany too easily. And in their eyes it is a Germany that thinks of revenge, a Germany anxious to prepare herself for the next armed struggle. Speeches like the one a German General on the retired list, who is a keen supporter of the Nationalist Party in the Reichstag, made recently in a Rhineland town widen the gulf of distrust between Germany and France. This bellicose person exhorted every soldier of the Reichswehr to make himself responsible for training a unit of German youth, on the ground that "although we had no weapons ready now, we must make ready the human instruments" who can handle weapons at the proper time. The "Koelnische Zeitung" takes the old General severely to task for this injudicious and foolish utterance.

Mixed Humour.

The correspondence between Mr. B. J. K. Hallowes, President Famine Relief Fund, Gonda, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Secretary, makes very interesting reading. Mr. Hallowes begins his letter with a pretty grim story of the famine in the Gonda and other districts in the United Provinces, somewhat complacently observes that Government have done their part and appeals to the Congress to share the burden. But he also puts into his letter some pleasant humour and unpleasant satire. Having asked for banned foreign clothes he adds: "If you commute the sentence on European clothes from burning to banishment, I guarantee that they will never return." But he spoils his good humour by his indifferent satire, as when he twits the Congress and Congressmen with their contributions to the League against Imperialism and in aid of the Meerut Accused.

A Stern Retort.

Pundit Jawaharlal's reply, is cast in a sterner mould. He passes over Mr. Hallowes' humour, takes the satire very seriously and administers a long and severe sermon on the duty of removing the root causes of poverty and famine. He cannot but be an ardent Congressman and a Socialist in his waking hours. But the sermon is not without a touch of humour, as when he observes that the Congress and the All-India Spinners' Association are always relieving hunger through Khaddar and says to Mr. Hallowes: "If you appreciate this kind of relief and are prepared to cooperate with it, I shall gladly recommend to the All-India Spinners' Association to do what they can in the matter." If the U. P. Government reverse the sentence on Khaddar, probably Mahatma Gandhi would commute the sentence on foreign cloth in exceptional cases.

"STIRRING UP WORKERS TO VIOLENCE"

Hit At Red Flag Union

WITNESS WITHDRAWS EXPRESSION OF "WHITE LIE"

Inspector Who Warned Govt. of Danger

Further evidence was recorded by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it met again on Friday morning at the Secretariat.

Inspector Karnik who was the first witness examined, stated, in reply to a question put by the Chairman, that at a mass meeting of the mill-hands, held in the mill area on February 3, a leader of the Red Flag Union had openly declared that Pathans were kidnapping children. The speaker had also warned the Government that in case the kidnapping was not stopped, the Government would come into trouble. The witness affirmed that he was present at this meeting when the above speech was made.

The Chairman: Can you say exactly what the speaker said?—He said that Pathans were kidnapping children of poor men and yet the Government were not paying any heed to it. That speaker was one of the Red Flag organisers. The meeting was held in the open space opposite the centre of the strikers.

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Proceeding, the witness said the riots began on February 3 when some mill-hands raised an alarm that a Pathan was kidnapping children.

Mr. M. E. Serang, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, examined stated that he was a member both of the Bombay Muslim Committee and the Citizens' Peace Committee. In his written statement, the witness, referring to the evidence of Sir Chunilal Mehta, had said that Sir Chunilal had told a "white lie" in deposing that he was present in Bombay when the riots took place. Dewan Bahadur Javeri asked the witness whether he would not withdraw that expression in the light of the facts explained to him.

Mr. Mirza: Do you understand the exact meaning of the expression, "white lie"?—The witness gave an evasive reply in Urdu.

After a few more questions were asked, the witness withdrew the objectionable expression.

Referring to Mr. Lalji Naranji's evidence before the Committee, the witness had observed in his written statement that Mr. Lalji had misrepresented the facts out of spite for Muslims. The Chairman asked the witness to confine his statement to relevant things and not cast reflection on any other witness.

The witness then narrated at length what part he had played during the riots.

The witness suggested that the numbers of mounted police and Muslim constables should be increased.

ORAL EVIDENCE OF MR. KUBES.

The Committee then resumed the oral examination of Mr. Milton Kubes of the Sassoon Mills. The witness pointed out that on February 5 a hand-bill was issued and circulated among the workers stating that Pathans were kidnapping children and people were in a state of panic. The hand-bill further stated that the kidnapping rumours suited the objects of those who were out to create division in the forces of workers. He contended that all along, the Red Flag Union leaders were stirring up the workers to violence. He then read portions from the reported speeches of the G. K. Union leaders to substantiate his charge that these leaders were in the habit of making inflammatory speeches. Mr. Nimbkar, the witness proceeded, had stated in one of his speeches that their Union was Communist and hence they did not believe in communal riots. The Union wanted unity as it was the backbone of strikes.

The Committee then rose for the day to meet again to-day at 11-30 a.m.

MR JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI'S STATEMENT

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The following are extracts from the written statement of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi submitted before Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee:—

Referring to the question six I do not know how the kidnapping scare originated. But there were some reports regarding the same, and afterwards it was found that it was only a rumour this time. However, there is one thing to mention that although this time it was rumour, there is a strong belief in the whole of India that the Pathans are kidnapping small boys and girls and are selling them away in Sindh. There is a regular trade by the Pathans of the sale of boys and girls in Sindh, and other districts, and some cases are reported to the Police at Karachi. Kidnapping scare was responsible to the extent that the labourers in the South part of the City became more angry after hearing the said news.

Referring to the question eight, the attack on the Pathans were due to the fact that they were used as strike breakers and owing to economic reasons and their general terrorism. Referring to the questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 I have not to make any criticism on the poice but, on the contrary, I feel that the police did their duty in the best possible manner, and specially Havildars and Sepoys, who are called "peelipagdivalas," showed much courage, and helped the citizens in a true spirit. These police (called peeli pagdivalas) have no arms except a small lathi and and they have to keep peace and save people in such riots with a lathi in their hands. However, they did their best. They were free from communalism, and they tried hard without rest. Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Superintendents also did their utmost to save the people from the riots as much as possible. This was due to the strictest discipline and impartiality and the painstaking nature of our Police Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Kelly. Had the police little more power and free hand from the Government they would have restored peace in the early stages and hundreds of people might have been saved. The Military did their duty but in such riots the military can do very little, because the present riot was not a riot of mass attack, but it was a riot of murdering people silently, and the military could not save such murders.

TARDINESS OF GOVT.

Regarding the criticism on the action taken by the Government I beg to state that it is a well-known fact that our Government is always very slow and takes more time to decide one way or the other, and in this case also the Government was late by two days to take proper action. Although I cannot say definitely, I have heard reports from a good and reliable source that our Police Commissioner was pressing the Government to take steps on the 5th February, 1929, which they took after three days, because the Home Member was reluctant to call the military in the early stage.

I have nothing to criticise against the stipendary magistrates, but I think that there were some Honorary Magistrates who did not like to go duty and were hiding themselves under one pretext or the other as they were afraid to go on duty and I think that the whole of the list of Honorary Magistrates should be revised and those who are willing to serve and ready whenever they are wanted must only be kept as Honorary Magistrates and also such Honorary Magistrats should have some training by which they could know what their strict duty it and what they have to do in such emergencies. Many of them even do not know some of the streets and by-lanes of the City and they are strangers to the police and military officers. After all Honorary Magistrates at present know very little in such matters and I do not think the majority of them even know to say yes or no when their officers ask for the permission.

NO HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

Referring to the question 17 there is no Hindu-Muslim tension in every day life in Bombay amongst most people, but I know that there is a Hindu-Muslim tension among political leaders and educated people on account of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. At present so many elections in so many matters and counting of votes create too much tension and these so-called educated people and leaders keep masses in their hands and preach them that their own community men can alone do better service to them and other people are against them and therefore naturally mass people are led away by these preachings. If we take away separate elections and there are less elections than at present in other matters then it will be most successful to prevent minor tensions.

In general, I am of the opinion that the last riot was due to the feeling of the grievances among labourers against the Pathans and the general fanatism of a part of the Mahomedan population and the general cowardliness among the Hindus residing in the South part of the City.

"HINDUS MORE TO BLAME."

I think that we should blame the Hindus more than the Mahomedans, because I am definite, that had the Hindus shown a little courage all these things would never had happened. In day-light at 5 p.m. on the 9th February, 1929, six Hindus were killed in a tram car in Nagdevi Street. Excepting the Mahomedan shops on the ground floors the whole locality is mostly resided by Hindus, and there were at least 3000 Hindus in that street who were looking on such murders when attacked by 15 to 20 men and the Hindus did not dare to come down otherwise a batch of 15 to 20 hooligans could have not killed six Hindus.

WHAT HAPPENED ON 12TH FEB.

On the 12th February, 1929 at 8 p.m. I had been to Pydhonie Police Chowki with Mr. Kottawala to see the Superintendent there to report something to him, but we could not find him, and while we were returning and, when we came to the corner of Kika Street, we saw that the whole street which was resided by Hindus was shouting for police and coming down although they were military. We got down from our car, and when we went into the street, crossed the whole street, and three other by-lanes known as 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bhoiwada, and although all these people were shouting loudly, we could not find what the real matter was. Meanwhile the military came and it was found that only two to three Mahomedans had gone there and made little mischief. In this locality there are at least 5,000 Hindus, but no-body came down to enquire what it was

After the order of the Police Commissioner to take away lathis and other weapons from everybody it happened that when one Havildar went to a Chawl resided by the Hindus and asked to hand over the lathis all the people handed him over the same at once, because they feared the law, but it was not easy to remove the lathis and other weapons from Pathans and Mahomedan mowalis, because unless the Police used force and took about 30 Policemen in a batch those Pathans and Mahomedan mowalis were not likely to hand over their weapons. This is the reason why more lathies were collected from the Hindus, and very few from the Pathans and the Mahomedans, the Hindus are law-abiding people and will hand over the same at a request while Mahomedans will not do so without proper force. To catch hold of one Mahomedan hooligan it requires a batch of not less than 12 Havildars while to catch hold of 20 Hindus one Policeman is quite sufficient. Under these circumstances we cannot blame the police, but fanaticism has more value in such Riots.

"ORGANISED MURDER."

Although the Government has declared the disturbance as a riot I do not think that this was a riot between Hindus and Mahomedans but it was organised murder by a gang or gangs of some people.

Within the last ten years in India wherever such communal tension had happened it had been found that when people were furious, they did not leave anything and they would even assault ladies and children, when they were in a fit of hot temper. But something extraordinary has happened in Bombay. During the whole riot I have not heard or seen a single case of assault on ladies and children or insult to ladies and children and excepting one case no attack has been made on a chawl or mob entered a chawl. But all the murders were in the streets and by-lanes. The wonderful part of this riot was that in localities where Mahomedans were strong they have not looted even shops of Hindus excepting two or three cases. Generally, it is well-known that Mahomedans are less educated and more excited people than Hindus and I do not understand how they were so sympathetic towards women and children and how they remained aloof from looting the shops. In Hindu localities there were two or three murders but the mob of Bhayas and other people looted as many as 14 shops because there was nobody to guide them, and they did not know the consequences of such loots. All this shows and the presumption can be one only that some educated people were behind these Pathans and Mahomedans who kept them in certain limits and who organised them not to assault any lady or child and make loot of the shop or shops and not to enter any chawl, because those educated people knew it very well that the consequences of entering the chawl or assaulting ladies and children would be too much for them, and general firing would be done by the military, and they also knew that by looting shops they would have to burden the taxes for such loots.

CAPT, WEDGWOOD BENN. M. P.

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(BY FRED HALL.)

Capt. the Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, now Secretary of State for India, born in London in 1887, educated at the Universities of London and Paris, began his active political career in 1906 as Liberal M.P. for St. George's East, which constituency he represented for 12 years. From 1918 to 1927 he sat in the House of Commons for Leith, retiring from that seat on joining the Labour Party. After serving as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the ministers at the Board of Education, the Admiralty, and the Exchequer, Wedgwood Benn became a Liberal Whip in 1910 and continued as such until 1915, when he went on active service. This took him with the Yeomanry to Egypt and Gallipoli, but in a short time he joined the Royal Naval Air Service as an observer, and eventually qualified as a pilot after receiving the D. S. O. for rescue work when his ship was blown up. Altogether, he served on five fronts and continued on active service until the end of the war.

After the 1918 Election, Capt. Benn reacted strongly against the Coalition elements in the Liberal Party, and his announcement in 1924 that he would under no circumstances accept Mr. Lloyd George as his leader was the prelude to his departure three years later from a Party which, as he said "had ceased to be a party and become a Fund."

What are the principal qualities which the new Secretary of State brings to his high office? One is a determination to know things for himself (a trait evidenced by his visit to Russia in 1926) and another is immense and unremitting energy. His is the dynamic personality par excellence and both his political and war records show that he will make the biggest possible thing out of any position he fills.

In truth, the India Office presents problems big enough to daunt any but the most courageous and far-seeing of statesmen. It is not a post in which any man can command success. But no one who has seen Wedgwood Benn at work behind the parliamentary scene will doubt that, so far as courage and energy and determination can deserve it, India and Britain alike will be well served by the new Secretary of State.—"Indian News."

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY

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(Continued from Page 8)

not aware, will they take such measures as will avert the calamity? I will go a step further and elucidate my points and make such observations on them as occur to me. Assuming that there is no room for 25 per cent of our mills in Bombay, what should we do? Scrap them altogether or sell their machinery outside of the island. Their repairs, maintenance and overhead charges in consideration to their output and efficiency are too heavy. That is the reason why they have not been paying for a considerable time any dividend and the shares of some of them have fallen very low. Our industrial magnates should, therefore, seriously consider whether in liquidating them new capital could not be called up to create a branch industry in artificial silk like the Acetate and Acetate products (Foreign Rights) Limited, who are the owners in foreign countries, with the exception of the U. S. A., of all patents and processes which are to-day being worked in the United Kingdom—namely, the Cellulose Acetate Silk Company, the Non-Inflammable Film Company and Acetate Products Corporation, with mills and workers, like the Lewis Street Mill at Halifax for artificial silk and allied products for all textile and other purposes. A statement circulated to the shareholders of the Cellulose Acetate Company, stated, that their assets, wthout taking into consideration the value of the patents and processes, were well in excess of liabilities, and that the Company was manufacurting in commercial quantities acetate of cellulose, which was the basis of all the products their various companies were concerned in, of quality equal to the best produced in the world and at a price believed to be lower than any other. The Chairman of the Acetate Products Corporation, at a statutory meeting, gave the position of that Corporation, showing its strong financial position and the progress being made in their additional factory. The directors believed that as soon as their non-inflammable safety celluloid products were on the market they would entirely displace the inflammable articles sold to-day and that the Acetate Products Corporation's initial plant of four tons a day would have to be largely increased as soon as the machinery could be installed to meet the demand for their products.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

The Non-Inflammable Film Company were to issue shortly a statement to their shareholders which wolld give them every satisfaction. Their financial position and their holdings to-day were very strong. But they were not to be drawn into giving information as to what was going on at the present moment to competitive interests, which were attempting to obtain them by every possible to method.

The directors of this group of companies are all men of very high commercial and financial standing, representing as chairman, managing directors and directors of other companies a combined capital of not less than £50,000,000. It is prophesied that the foundations had been laid for a great industry which would give employment to thousands of British workpeople.

Their arrangements with the European industrialists and capitalists for the exploitation of the same patents and processes in Europe will ensure them a very satisfactory return. The directors who had put their names, reputations and capital behind this industry were confident of a big commercial and financial success. But matters should not be rushed into hurried actions without taking a proper index of things for and against this kind of industry as a practical proposition for India. For, in Germany, a couple of years ago, a scientist perfected a system, machinery and the necessary chemicals which are supposed to displace altogether the artificial silk industry and throw up all those engaged in the artificial silk industry and trade out of employment. America has engaged this Herr Scientist and has found for him a capital of £50,000,000. And there he is building a factory and assembling his apparatus to manufacture material which is supposed to throttle the artificial silk industry altogether.

NEED FOR RESEARCH.

The Millowners and those interested in mill industry should therefore create a Techno-Research department, aided or unaided by the Government but supported by themselves, that will think for them and the industry, collect all data and statistics of progress in the industry all the world over, and keep them posted with it. Side by side they must formulate an attractive programme in the department for outsiders (India's own sons and friends of India) in the country at large, that will set the mind of our scientists in the country aglow, in giving that thought and in burning the necessary midnight oil to perfect a system or systems and their concomitant adjuncts that would some day give the country's industry a lead of five years over the world's market.

There is yet one more point to consider. Why are the Baroda Mills in Baroda and mills elsewhere except Ahmedabad and Bombay working with huge profits and paying healthy dividends after effecting good depreciation and raising up the reserve fund? It is because they work with the minimum overhead charges and that their agents are textile engineers and have not hundreds of other interests like some of our Mill Agents here who work other people's (shareholders') mills with the methods of the Development Directorate and conveniently, on occasions, as a blind to the shareholders, forego their Commissions, because the mills had worked at a loss

(To be continued.)

AN EDITOR'S SATYAGRAH

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POLICE SEIZE MANUSCRIPT COPIES

BANGALORE, July 18.

Tagadur Ramachandra Rao offered Press Act 'Satyagraha' last evening by publishing his paper "Kanivar Patrika" in manuscript without the Government license. The police forcibly seized all papers.—Free Press.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION ON AHMEDABAD-DHANDHUKA RAILWAY

The D. T. S., Ahmedabad, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires under date July 18:—The line between Bhurkhi and Hadalabhal on the Ahmedabad-Dhandhuka Railway will be repaired and through communication restored on the morning of Saturday, 20th of July. —A. P.

REVENUE REFORMS IN BOMBAY

Lord Irwin and President Patel Responsible For It.

NOT PREPARED TO FACE ANOTHER BARDOLI

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Emergency Legislation Doomed in Bombay Council

POONA, July 18.

Two outstanding questions will call for decision at the hands of the Bombay Council. One is whether the un-official members of the Council accept as satisfactory, the announcement made in the letter of the Private Secretary to the Governor to Mr. Shroff regarding the decision of the Bombay Government not to enforce the revised assessments. The other question is whether the Bombay Council will endorse the decision of the Bombay Government to arm the Executive with emergency powers on the lines of the Bengal Goonda Act and also to penalise picketing.

NO PICKETING LEGISLATION LIKELY.

As far as can be ascertained, there is likely to be no picketing legislation before the Bombay Council as Sir B. N. Mitra, Member in charge of Industries and Labour in the Government of India has strong views on the subject. But it seems that the Goonda Removal Bill is likely to be introduced.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION DOOMED.

Notwithstanding the public declaration of the Governor of Bombay that in his opinion Ordinance is essential to empower the police to treat intimidation as a cognisable offence, the fact that the Governor-General has not yet given his assent, will make it very difficult for the Bombay Government to convince the Bombay Council of the necessity of the emergency legislation. Nor is Mr. Hotson, the Home Member such a confirmed enthusiast of any emrgency legislation which is his official lot to sponsor, as to make a desperate endeavour to carry the bill to the statute book.

REVENUE REFORMS.

Indications are already available that demands will be made on the floor of the Council that the Governor having conceded the main principle involved in the opposition to the enhanced assessments, all enhanced assessments since 1924 should be suspended until the land revenue legislation is on the statute book. As a matter of practical politics the Government would be hard put of carry on if they agreed to revert to the pre-revised assessments in all cases of revision since 1924. There is firstly, the difficulty of carrying out the necessary alteration in the revenue demands on thousands of ryots. Then there is the loss of revenue which such a stop involves. And finally what is the guarantee that if this radical demand is agreed to, there would not be made a demand for the refund of the enhanced assessment collected all these years?

GOVT. BARGAIN.

Therefore, the Governor, it is understood, will make it clear to the Council leaders that they must consider the concession announced in the letter to Mr. Shroff as the maximum that they can expect and that if they now co-operated with the Government they could hope to place on the statute book, a really satisfactory piece of legislation on a very thorny question.

What the Council Parties will do, it is very difficult to forecast. Much will depend on the advice which Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will tender.

In connection with the decision which the Governor embodied in the letter sent to Mr. Shroff there is a story which is current in political circles which may be usefully retailed.

MR. RIEU'S VIEWS.

The story is briefly told, Mr. Rieu who shoulders the responsibility for the Government anti-Bardoli policy during the last Bardoli struggle, it is alleged, is completely out of sympathy with the decision embodied in the Governor's letter. Mr. Rieu is in favour of certain improvements in the procedure in order to avoid complaints raised by the Bardoli ryots but it is asserted in informed circles that he does not subscribe to the view that the revised assessments already promulgated as well as those under consideration should wait until the new land revenue legislation is placed on the statute book. The results is that the decision announced is really of the Governor rather than of the Governor acting with the Revenue Member.

HOW UNEXPECTED HAPPENED

Usually, when differences arise between the Governor and the Civilian Member, it is generally the Civilian Member that carries his point. But in this case, the Governor is asserting himself because for reasons which are stated herein, the Viceroy also is concerned, and if reports can be relied upon, there is an agreement between Lord Irwin and Sir Frederick Sykes.

In this connection it is necessary to remind that the Bardoli taluka is represented in the Assembly by the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel and it is a convention which Lord Irwin has recognised namely that since the Speaker is bound by obligations of his offices, to remain a spectator in the Assembly whenever there is a problem affecting his constituency, the Speaker has the right to seek the good offices of the Viceroy. President Patel solicited with great success the Viceroy's good offices when Gujerat was affected with floods. And the Hon. Mr. Patel again solicited the good offices of the Viceroy when the Bardoli ryots, whom the Speaker represents as their elected member, had to bear the repression which followed the refusal to pay enhanced assessments. Thus, when the Broomfield report on Bardoli was published, President Patel, it is stated drew the attention of the Viceroy to its clear vindication of justice of the case which the Bardoli ryots put forward and urged on the Viceroy that the injustice which was perpetrated in Bardoli was likely to be perpetrated in other talukas also and in view of the disclosures made by the Broomfield report, the Viceroy should use his good offices to see that the ryots of Bombay presidency did not suffer.

Hon'ble Mr. Patel, it is said elicited from Lord Irwin a promise that His Excellency would discuss the matter with the Bombay Government during the brief stay at Poona before sailing for England. And President Patel is believed to have made available to Viceroy a brief note on the subject.

DIDN'T WANT TO FACE ANOTHER BARDOLI.

It is fairly well-known that during His Excellency's stay at Poona, there were informal conversations between Lord Irwin, the Viceroy designate Lord Goschen, Governor of Bombay and members of the Bombay Government when Lord Irwin, Lord Goschen and Sir Frederick Sykes agreed breadly that no room must be given for a similar situation like what Bardoli non-payment campaign created to arise and that if the Government were proved in wrong in another instance there would be such a serious discontent and loss of moral authority of the Government that it would be difficult for the Government to enforce their authority.—Free Press.

DEFINING THE WORD "ADEN"

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BILL PASSES THIRD READING

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Government of India (Aden) Bill with an amendment moved by Mr. Thomson that the expression "Aden" included any of Dependencies of Aden of which the military Government was under the superintendence direction or the control of the Governor-General-in-Council. Mr. Thomson explained that the amendment was moved at the suggestion of the Government of India to remove any obscurity with regard to the meaning of the word "Aden". Mr. Thomson said that the Government of Bombay had not been explicitly consulted with regard to the bill, but its agreement had been presumed because they had been carrying out the decision of the last Government. Lord Peel supported the Bill which now awaits the Royal assent.—Reuter.

SANITATION OR SUPERSTITION?

Problem Before Corporation

—:o:—

MR. TAIRSEE SUGGESTS A SPECIAL HOME FOR MOSQUITOES

Commissioner's Appeals To Intelligence of the Public

After three hours' debate once again the question of filling of the wells in Bombay was postponed by the Municipal Corporation on Friday. Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, made a powerful and convincing speech in support of his policy to stamp out malarial scourge in the city, which was very much applauded. He agreed to accept the amendment of Dr. J. V. Vora for the appointment of a Committee of councillors as Advisory Committee to assist him to ascertain the exact number of wells required for religious and other purposes. In his speech he met the arguments of the orthodox people and asked them to make some sacrifice in the interest of better sanitation and health of the city. Incidentally, he referred to the sacrifice made by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on Tuesday last and said Dr. Deshmukh received several telegrams from an Indian State for an urgent professional visit, but he preferred to let go his substantial fees to attend the meeting of the Corporation which met to discuss the important question affecting the health of the city.

Resuming the debate Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram urged the House to view the question as practical businessmen.

Dr. A. G. Viegas pointed out the low-lying places belonging to the railways and Government which also bred mosquitoes.

PROMISED SUPPORT THAT DID NOT MATERIALISE.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla refused to believe that if all wells were closed down, malaria from the city would be wiped out. He urged the Corporation to respect the religious feeling of the people. He moved an amendment, but as nobody seconded, it dropped. A few minutes later Mr. Karanjawalla drew the attention of the President to the fact that Mr. V. C. Setalvad had promised to second his amendment, but had failed to do so. (Laughter.)

The President: I cannot help it. I asked who seconds the amendment and as nobody got up, it dropped. (Laughter.)

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said they had heard of the tears of the mothers and grandmothers, but he asked what about the mothers and grandmothers who lost their children by malaria? It was stated by some historians that Greeks lost their empire due to malaria.

A "RED" FLAG DEMONSTRATION.

At this stage the Gujerati women standing in the Corporation Hall raised their Red Flag and the President told them to put it down. The women, however, quietly left the hall during Mr. Tairsee's address.

Mr. Tairsee continuing said he was not afraid of the Red Flag which he considered was brought there in his honour. He warned the councillors that they were on their trial. Either they should stand by sanitation or superstition. Anyway, he said, the hall was not to be turned into Madhav Baug, but they had seriously to consider that they had started a policy of campaign against malaria from which they should not retract. The people who organised the demonstration were supposed to be intelligent.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

They agreed with the Commissioner, but as soon as they came near Kalbadevi and saw the crowd of the orthodox people, they trembled in their shoes and organised the hartal. If the organisers of the hartal and the demonstration were not satisfied with the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Tairsee advised them to have their own municipality at Bhuleshwar and put up such a wall that the mosquitoes may not escape from that locality (laughter) because either Bombay was too good for them or they were too good for Bombay.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The Municipal Commissioner was given a hearty ovation when he rose to make his speech. He said:—

Now, what does the original proposition as moved by Mr. Nanavati amount to? It means this: "Let things remain as they are. Consider Major Covell's Report as though it was not written at all and follow the old policy of shilly-shallying and half-measures which has proved such a conspicuous failure so far. Retain individual wells in private houses if they are required for religious purposes." There is hardly a single owner of private well in the north of the Island, who does not say he requires it for agricultural purposes and, in the rest of Bombay, who does not say he requires it for religious purposes. It means, therefore: "retain all wells." Above all, it means the retention of the useless trap-door which, as we have seen, has proved the most fruitful and potent cause of the failure of the malaria policy adopted since Bentley's time. It is due to these trap-doors and to the other half-measures which were undertaken in deference to the agitation, that in spite of maintaining a costly Malaria Establishment, the incidence of malaria in the city shows no appreciable decrease. Indeed, in the years 1921-25, the city passed through a wave of epidemic malaria as bad as any it had previously experienced. Since 1925, the disease has abated, but let no one delude himself into the belief that it has done so far good or that a similar or worse wave will not come again unless prompt measures are taken. Taking the figures of the police treated for malaria, Major Covell points out that the average number of attacks of malaria per annum from 1921-27 was 1,162 per 1,000 of strength whereas at the time of Bentley's investigation, the figure was only about 500 per 1,000 of strength. The incidence of the disease has abated in localities where it was very prevalent in Bentley's time, namely, Fort, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao, but it has extended further north and is very prevalent now in the mill areas.

REPLY TO RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS.

I now come to the most serious of the objections, namely, the religious. When I had a conference with some of the representative members of the Hindu community regarding the Bhuleshwar Tank and offered to sink tube-wells and provide them with pumps after the Tank had been filled in, I was informed that a pump which contained leather or rubber in its composition, was not acceptable to orthodox Hindus. Thereupon, I made enquiries and ascertained that pumps without any leather or rubber in their composition could be produced. As a matter of fact, I have already got more than one such pump for demonstration purposes and one of them can be actually seen working on one of the wells in a house in the Fort which is Municipal property. When I mentioned that such pumps were available, the orthodox gentlemen aforesaid turned round and said that though pumps might be acceptable to some of them, they were absolute anathema to others, particularly to those known as 'Marjadis'. On behalf of the latter, I was informed that if a crow happened to sit on the pump, it would have to be completely purified, an operation obviously impossible of accomplishment with regard to the pipe inserted into water. As for the Parsis, I for one do not see what objection they could have to the use of a pump containing no leather washers and, as a matter of fact, when the water is really required, many orthodox Parsis including those of the priestly class, have agreed to install pumps in their houses. There are, however, others who insist upon the water being drawn by means of the rope and 'handa' only. I have not, however, succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory explanation from anyone why a hope and 'handa' is obligatory according to the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. I do not profess to be a student of the Zoroastrian religion, but I know this much, and every Parsi knows it, that there is no religion which lays such emphasis on purity of the body as well as of the mind as Zoroastrianism I am in a position to prove by the unshakable testimony of science that the water of the majority of the wells of Bombay is impure and that of the best is not as pure as the Tansa water supplied by the Municipality. If any Priest, however High, tells me that the use of impure water instead of pure water is enjoined by our religion, particularly in the performance of our most sacred ceremonies, I would call him not an exponent, but a maligner, of our faith. However it is not the business of the Municipality to insist upon the use of Tansa water for religious purposes or even for drinking purposes, and if people insist upon using impure water in preference to pure water, they are at liberty to do so by using the temple wells which are kept open, or by drawing water by means of pumps from their private wells.

HOW DEAD BODIES ARE WASHED.

The purpose for which the use of well water for Parsis is most insisted upon is the washing of the body after death takes place, and yet, dead bodies are washed with the tap water in the 'Bunglis' or places for the laying out of the dead, which are provided for the use of the Parsis in the Tower of Silence themselves. However, as a further concession to the prejudice of those objecting to the use of pumps, I have allowed one well to be kept absolutely open within a radius of approximately every 500 yards in all localities inhabited by Parsis and orthodox Hindus. Even this proposal was described as absurd in the meeting held at Wadiaji's fire-temple, and yet, there are localities now in existence such as Byculla and the Dadar Colony where Parsis had and actually have to go longer distances for getting well water!

I shall now turn to the Hindus. The principle is that over and above the wells in temples and agricultural wells, one well at least within a radius of 500 yards would be kept completely open for the use of the orthodox people. If any private individual within the 500 yards' radius was willing to have his well kept open for the common use of orthodox people, his well would be kept open. If he was not willing, action would be taken against the well in the shape of a cover with or without a pump and the well of another individual who might be willing to keep it open for the common use would be selected. As it is, in a large number of cases, such wells belonging to private individuals are allowed to be used by them for the purposes of their neighbours of the same community. If, however, in the unlikely event of there being no individual willing to keep his well open for the common use, I promised that I would allow an absolutely new well to be dug by the community concerned for its use. I stated that the Municipality could not dig such common wells because, in that case, they could not prevent members of the lower classes such as Mahars and Dheds from using them, and yet, this very reasonable suggestion was subsequently misrepresented as an encroachment on the rights of private property and as a provision of wells for the orthodox from which Bhangis would be allowed to take water.

WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION.

The same suggestion was explained by me to Sir Manmohandas Ramji a few days before the meeting with the deputation and to Mr. Lalji Naranji some hours before the deputation met, and I repeat again that it was accepted in principle by both of them. I made it clear to the deputation, on an objection raised by Mr. Lalji Naranji himself, that I would not treat the 500 yards as a hard and fast limit, but would allow for the varying exigencies of the different localities and of the classes of people residing therein. It was after this that, at the instance of Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty, I was requested to prepare a census of the wells I would so keep open. I agreed to do this. I was then requested to stop measures against the wells pending the preparation of the census and the consideration of the question by the Corporation. I said that, pending these steps, I would not take measures against wells which were not actually breeding and which were genuinely required for religious purposes. I have not only fulfilled all my promises in the spirit and to the letter, but I have gone beyond them inasmuch as, in the orthodox areas, I have allowed far more wells than would be necessary on the 500 yards' basis and inasmuch as, pending the consideration of this question by the Malaria Advisory Committee and the Corporation, I have not taken any measures against any wells. But, on the other hand, what did the members of the deputation do? The first thing they did was to observe a two-days' hartal. One day's hartal having in the past been observed for dog-catching and Ekpyala, it was perhaps considered inadequate for the importance of this occasion. The representatives of the "over 50" public bodies, whose credentials and title-deeds by the way, nobody has examined, then held a public meeting at which the whole policy was condemned by bell, book and candle.

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

Continuing he said:—This is not a Bombay problem alone or even an all-India problem. I am not exaggerating when I say that it is an international problem. The prevalence of malaria in an international port like Bombay is of concern to the whole world. During the last year we have had more than one visit from doctors from the different countries of the world to study the health problems of India, and only next month the Malaria Commission of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations is due to arrive in Bombay. Is this great and enlightened Municipality going to present them on landing with the sorry picture of the triumph of reaction, which the passing of the original resolution or Mr. Balubhai's amendment would involve? Would we, who are so anxious to obtain the fullest political rights, show ourselves in the eyes of the world blundering in the exercise of even the ordinary civic rights in a matter of such primary importance as public health? In the Malaria Advisory Committee I have hitherto held out against the proposal to vest in Government the right to appoint the Special Malaria Officer recommended by Major Covell and to place the malaria work of the whole city including the Railways, etc., under Government control. If, however, the Municipality show themselves unwilling to put their own house in order by taking the required measures against wells within their own jurisdiction, how can Government place themselves, the Railways, the Commissioner, the Port Trust, etc., under their jurisdiction? And on what grounds then can I resist the arguments of the advocates of Government control?

One word more to my Nationalist friends and I shall conclude. This is not a political question nor a party question and the cause espoused by the supporters of the resolution is not a cause which can appeal to anyone, be he Nationalist, Progressive or Independent, who desires India to be peopled by races of strong and healthy men and women. It is not as a sick nation, that India can take her proper place in the comity of nations.

The President adjourned further debate to Friday next.

Look for

To-morrow's Sunday 'Chronicle'

INTERESTING FEATURES WHICH YOU SHOULDN'T MISS.

1. MARCH OF HUMAN MIND.
2. CHINA AND CONFUCIUS.
3. SIR RATAN TATA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE: (with a series of exclusive pictures).
4. INDIAN MAKES a monoplane, with pictures.
5. WHAT IS AN EDUCATED MAN?
6. WILL WOMEN MAKE THE WORLD DULLER?
7. THE WHEEL OF LIFE.
8. THAT THING CALLED LOVE.
9. THE STONE OF SCONE.
10. BROADCASTING THE MOSQUITOES.

The issue is, besides, Copiously illustrated and should provide a feast for your Sunday reading.

BOYCOTT LEGISLATURES AFTER DECLARING INDEPENDENCE

DON'T UNDO WORK OF DESHABHANDU

—:o:—

BEWARE OF STRENGTHENING ANTI CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press regarding the Council byocott controversy, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose said:—

"The recent statement of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a very clear exposition of the problem and I fully endorse the views expressed by him. In accordance with the Swarajist principle, it would be a suicidal mistake to hand over the Legislatures to the anti-Congress people at a time when the popular opposition should be strongest. After a great deal of effort and sacrifice the Congress Party has been able to entrench itself in this field of activity. The Swarajists cannot, in my opinion, adopt with equanimity a policy which will virtually help to undo the work of Deshbandhu and the Swaraj Party. However strongly we may condemn the action of the Government in extending the life of the Legislatures cutside Bengal and Assam, the proper method of retaliating is not by boycotting the Legislatures; but by stiffening our opposition there. It is a fact which has to be admitted by a very large percentage of our M.L.A.'s, and M.L.C.'s, who are not very keen on constructive work or political propaganda pose, amongst them who are keen about work cutside these bodies are already engaged in that work. Consequently the work outside the Legislatures will not gain an impetus by the boycott of the Legislatures.

NO ALL-EMBRACING PROGRAMME.

The Assembly and most of the Provincial Councils have not been in session for some months and one may easily enquire as to what the members of these bodies had been doing during this period. Those who think that the enthusiasm roused in 1921 by launching the Non-Co-operation programme forget that the enthusiasm is roused not merely by the boycott of the Legislatures, but also by boycotting educational institutions, law courts, services, etc. If similar, all-embracing programme could be launched to-day, one could have appreciated the desirability of boycotting the Legislatures, but what useful purpose will it serve if only the Legislatures were boycotted to-day. I do not think the non-changers of all men can make any grievance of the fact that the general election has been postponed. The election campaign entails the expenditure of time, energy and money which from their point of view, they consider a waste; consequently from their point of view the postponement of the general election means the prevention of waste of time, energy and money. I can agree to the boycott of the Legislatures after the declaration of independence by the Congress. But since that has not been done now, I don't understand why we should vacate the Legislatures and thereby practically hand over to the enemy the important field of our activity.

BENGAL'S FIVE POINTS.

In this connection Bengal has a particular grievance. In the first place we cannot be expected to repudiate our Swarajist creed, secondly we have no grievance against the Government as members of the Legislative Assembly. For we had a general election only the other day; thirdly we received a great deal of encouragement from some of the foremost All-India leaders during our election campaign; fourthly we had no opportunity of putting forward our point of view before the Working Committee which decided absentation from the Legislatures. Further we have been returned by the people of this province considerably strengthened as a party, and we have received a definite mandate on such major issues like the Simon Commission, formation of Ministry, etc. It is possible that our mere presence in the Council will prevent the formation of a Ministry and if a Ministry is actually formed we shall in all probability be able to overthrow it. The Bengal Government is awaiting the Allahabad decision and the future of Ministry in Bengal will largely depend on that decision. There is not the slightest doubt that public opinion in this province is strongly opposed to the boycott of the Legislatures at the present stage. This is confirmed by the two District conferences at Jessore and Barisal held since the announcement of the Working Committee's decision."—Free Press.

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER COUNTRY

WARNING OF HEAVY RAINFALL

POONA, July 19.

Monsoon is generally active over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chotanagpur, East United Provinces East Central India, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central India, the Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo three inches; Labhio one and a half; Akyab three quarters Tavoy and Bhamo a half; Cherrapunji five; Chittagong four; Sibsagar and Sambalpur three; Bogra, and Dibrugarh two; Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, and Darjeeling one and a half; Narayanganj and Barisal one; Dinajpur and Chandbali three quarters; Dhubri and Saugor Island a half; Ranchi, and Purnea a quarter; Jhansi, Nowgong and Saugor three; Indore and Sutna two; Jubbulpore one and a half; Allahabad, Meerut and Pachmarhi one; Bahraich, Dehra Dun and Nagpur three quarters; Gorakhpur, Mussooree, Seoni, Pendra, Raipur, and Bhopal a half; Ludhiana, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Lyallpr and Multan one; Ahmedabad three quarters; Simla, Gulmark and Surat a half; Ambala, Murree, and Jaipur a quarter; Mahabaleshwar three; Calicut one and half; Mercara three quarters; Salem, Kurnool and Musulipatam a half; and Karwar and Belgaum a quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Southeast Punjab United Provinces and West Central India and extend in Rajputana and Gujarat and into Sind.

Heavy rainfall warning: The likely areas of moderate to heavy rain during the next thirty-six hours are South-East Punjab, United Provinces, Central India and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 18.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·00"	0·08"	0·09"
Total Since 1st June	40·06	53·17	42·47
Total for the cor. period '28	43·76	51·17	41·11
Total for the cor. period '27	44·14	49·68	40·80

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

July 19, 1929.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is generally active over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, west Central India, the Punjab, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are overcast in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, and modeately to heavily clouded elsewhere except in Sind, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Upper Sind and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the southeast Punjb, the United Provinces, West Central India and the Konkan and extend in Rajputana, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, and into Sind.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 19th July 1929:—

Station	Rainfall Inches.
Allahabad	1.12
Cawnpore	0.03
Jhansi	3.12
Delhi	0.08
Hissar	0.06
Ambala ...	0.32
Lahore	0.97
Rawalpindi	1.05
Multan	1.02
Jaipur	0.32
Mount Abu	0.66
Deesa	0.09
Surut	0.39
Ahmedabad	0.86
Neemuch	0.02
Indore	1.81
Akola	0.08
Amraoti	0.10.
Khandwa	0.11
Hoshangabad	0.21
Saugor	2.76
Jubbulpore	1.59
Nagpur	0.70.
Raipur	0.62
Chanda	0.27.
Ratnagiri	0.14
Marmugao	0.10
Karwar	0.21
Ahmednagar	0.16
Poona	0.12
Mahabaleshwar	2.60
Belgaum	0.25
Mangalore	0.04
Calicut	1.61
Cochin	0.15
Coimbatore	0.07
Masulipatam	0.40
Cocanada	0.03
Vizagapatam	0.04
Colombo	0.01

LAHORE SEDITION CASE APPEAL

—:o:—

HIGH COURT REDUCES SENTENCE TO ONE YEAR'S R. I.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 19.

Mr. Justice Hilton announced today orders in the appeal filed by Comrade Ramchandra, Assistant Editor of "Bande Mataram", against this conviction and sentence on a charge of sedition. His Lordship acquitted Ramchandra of the second charge under which he had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, upholding the chjection of his counsel, Malik Barkat Ali, that the Magstrate was wrong in shutting out defence on the ground that Section 159 did not apply. On the first charge based on the speech made in November in connection with the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, his Lordship upheld the conviction and maintained the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on the ground that the appellant had only recently been convicted of sedition in the other case.—A. P.

—:o:—

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SIND

—:o:—

TWENTY LIVES LOST

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 19.

About twenty lives are reported to have been lost as a result of the floods caused by heavy rainfall throughout Sind during the last few days. While the rains have done considerable good to the crops on high land which before that were suffering from scarcity, standing crops, especially cotton, and rice also houses and cattle in low-lying lands have suffered great damage, the exact extent of which, however, is yet not estimated. Areas most affected are Hyderabad, Sukker, Shahadadpur, Mirpur and Sinjhoro. The main section of the North-Western Railway was breached near Udcrolal, but it has now been repaired and trains' service restored. Floods which are subsiding have been followed by appearance of locusts here and other places.—A. P.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE

CALCUTTA, July 19.

A German expedition under leadership of Herr Paul Bauer is in Calcutta on its way to Darjeeling to explore the Himalayas where it proposes to spend at least three months.

Its activities will be centred round Kanchinjunga and it is possible that they will attempt ascent of that peak should the weather conditions prove favourable.

The Government of India have rendered every assistance to the expedition and approached the Sikkim Government on its behalf for permission to enter their territory. Services of guides employed by General Bruce in the last expedition to the Mount Everest have been secured.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

F. H A Lendrum and E E King, two Calcutta pilots have been prevented by bad weather conditions in the Bay from changing into their own vessels at Sandheads. They are now passengers on board 'Marioka Maru' and 'Nagima' bound for Japan and Europe respectively. It is believed that former will be disembarked at Rangoon and latter at Madras. Pilots escorted two vessels to Sandheads arriving there on Wednesday. Owing to rough weather prevailing they could not be shipped to pilot vessel and accordingly were carried out to sea.—A. P.

JOINT FREE CONFERENCE MEETS

—:o:—

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERS OF INDIA COUNCIL TAKEN

LONDON, July 19.

The Joint Free Conference sat under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon and took evidence of Mr. S. N. Mallik who is shortly retiring from the India Council and Mr. F. C. Goodenough, a Member of the India Council.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE "SVERIGE" RETURNS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 19.

Ivigtut (Greenland).—The aeroplane "Sverige" has left for Labrodor.

A LATER MESSAGE.

Ivigtut (Greenland).—The aeroplane "Sverige" has returned owing to a dense fog.—Reuter.

The Health of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated.*

Ill-health of the body-cells is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of *Calcium* (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana—the Calcium Food—and you will remove the cause of many complaints and secure a rapid and lasting return to health. *Calcium* (lime) deficiency causes irregular functioning of the internal organs, resulting in pains or profuse loss.

Start your Kalzana course to-day. Four tablets a day, for six or eight weeks, usually suffice to build up that healthy, trouble-free functioning of the system intended by Nature.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles of 75 tablets.

Kalzana

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BEAUTIFUL in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

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A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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What the People Say

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed daily I wish to make an earnest appeal to the enthusiastic members of the Youth League to come forward with their usual zeal and energy to help the committee for the memorial of the late Lokmanya Tilak. The services of the late Mr. Tilak can hardly be adequately evaluated. It is really a disgrace to the good name of Bombay that it is now nine years since the great soul departed and yet there is no memorial raised to his memory. The Bombay memorial must, in fact, be the greatest memorial ever raised as the great Mahatma died at Bombay. The virtues of benevolence and charity residing among the merchants and merchant-princes in Bombay must be appealed to. The Committee for the memorial was from some difficulty or other, sitting silent with folded hands up till now. But at last they have arisen from long sleep of nine years and are making collections for the funds of the Committee. A large number of volunteers is required for this purpose. And to whom, if not the youths of Bombay, should we look to, for help? The youths of Bombay under the able guidance of Mr. Nariman, will please come forward and take the work of collection of funds in their hands. When it is entrusted with them, one is pretty sure of its success. So in the name of the departed soul I appeal the youths to respond to the call'—Yours, etc.,

M. V. D.

CEMETERY THIEVES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much shocked to read in your paper the other day that the houses of grave diggers of the Sewri Cemetery were raided by the police and that coffin lids, stolen from re-opened vaults and graves, were found in some of them.

The magistrates in Bombay deserve praise for the expeditious way in which they dispose of cases, but Mr. Junglewalla, who tried the grave diggers and convicted them, would do well if he had granted the police the remand they asked for, as it would enable them to make further enquiries in the matter. Take only the burials of the last ten years. There must have been hundreds of burials during this period with high class coffins of oak, ashwood and teak. For such coffins rich, massive ornaments of brass are used. After some time the remains are exhumed for the internment of other deceased persons. May I ask the Cemetery authorities what has happened to all the valuable brass ornaments exhumed from reopened graves. If the coffin lids of comparatively less value were proved to be stolen by the grave diggers such valuable articles as the coffin ornaments, more easily portable, would not be left behind.

Obviously there is justification for the suspicion that the grave diggers have been doing a roaring business in valuable articles unearthed from reopened graves. If the Police Commissioner orders further enquiry to be made into the matter more sensational disclosures may almost for a certainty come to light. I may add that thefts of the kind committed by the Sewri grave diggers are calculated to outrage the sentiments of persons who have their near and dear relatives and friends buried in the Sewri graveyard. That such thefts were possible is a sad commentary on the lax administration of the Cemetery and it is to be hoped the Bombay Christian Burial Board will take the necessary measures to put a stop to the crying scandal.—Yours, etc.,

VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

Bombay, July 17.

CO-OPERATION AMONG WOMEN

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Up till now the women of this city have shown but little interest in the co-operative movement. It is an established fact that no success can be achieved in any movement, either social or otherwise, without the co-operation of the fair sex. In view of the above fact it is proposed to organise thrift, credit and purchase and sale co-operative societies particularly for 'girls' serving in various offices firms in Bombay. The existence of about six thousand societies in the Bombay Presidency and about eighty thousand societies in India, is in itself enough to speak of the various advantages and benefits of such societies, which bring-in economic gain and social wellfare to those who join. Such societies can also do banking work on small scales and can advance loans to the members at very moderate rates, practically on personal security. These societies are managed by members only without any hindrance from any outside agency. I, therefore, appeal to an interested, to obtain the required information from the undersigned from his office at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, (above Indian Daily Mail Office) 9, Bake House Lane, Fort Bombay.

An enthusiastic response is awaited.—Yours, etc.,

Gunvant D. Desai
Propaganda Officer

CORPORATION AND KHADI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The futility of allowing Congressmen to enter local bodies and Legislatures cannot be more exemplified than by what happened at the Corporation on Monday last when Mr. I. S. Patel moved a resolution for restricting all purchases of cloth for Corporation requirements to hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi and Swadeshi cloth. At a time when on behalf of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee local bodies throughout the country are being asked by the Committee's energetic Secretary, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, to render all possible help for the furtherance of the boycott programme through Khaddar, it is a tragedy that Bombay should witness the sight of a Congress representative opposing even the coupling of Khaddar along with Swadeshi cloth in regard to the Corporation cloth requirements. Mr. M. N. Talpade, who is a Congress Party man from C Ward, moved an amendment for the deletion of the words "hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi" from Mr. Patel's resolution and the Corporation as at present constituted found it a very easy thing to accept. The magnitude of the step taken by Mr. Talpade can be realised when certain facts are known by the public. Mr. Talpade, along with other Congress candidates, signed a pledge when he was nominated as a Congress candidate one of the clauses of which reads: "I agree to wear such kind of cloth as is prescribed by the Indian National Congress." Everyone knows that the Congress Constitution as amended at Patna demands all Congressmen to be habitual wearers of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar and also to help in its progress. In the face of this he is found not only not supporting the resolution, but even going to the extent of amending it in such a way as to go directly against the behest of the Congress. If Mr. Talpade signed the pledge without knowing its significance, it is high time he is made aware of it. So long as the Congress rule stands as stated above—even at the last A. I. C. C. meeting at Bombay futile attempts were made to change it without success—no Congress councillor has a right to go against it anywhere much less in the Corporation where he is sent to work out the constructive programme as best as he can. Perhaps Mr. Talpade thinks that he can now chuck off the Congress having made his position secure in the Corporation for 2-1/2 years. How much one wishes that this amendment had been left to a non-Congress representative on the Corporation? Does not Mr. Talpade's action vividly show that Congressmen in the local bodies and Legislatures care a two-pence for the Congress constructive programme and that they wanted that institution's support only to put them inside the Corporation or Legislature as the case may be? Not long ago Mr. Mohanlal Desai was censured by the B. P. C. C. for his part in the drinking cup question and Mr. R. K. Vaidya was similarly censured in the matter of the V. J. T. Institute affair? It is hoped that the B. P. C. C., who ran their own candidates in the last municipal election, will take a note of this dereliction of duty on the part of Mr. Talpade so that other Congress representatives may be more careful in the future and not treat the pledges signed by them as mere scraps of paper.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

"SOCIAL REVOLT AMONG KANARA SARASWATS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with some surprise and pain in your issue of July 15th, under the caption of "Social Revolt Among Kanara Saraswats", a report of the meeting of my community on Sunday last for requesting our Swamiji to call a meeting of the Mahasabha to reconsider certain decisions placing a bar on foreign travel, etc., passed more than 30 years ago.

It is altogether wrong to say that there was "opposition" to the objects of the meeting as everyone was agreed that there should be reforms, but the difference lay in this. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki who presided was of the opinion that it was wrong to invite the interference of the spiritual head of our community in social matters which were entirely within the purview of the community and its individual members. In fact he said it was open to the community to introduce the reforms without reference to the spiritual head of the community. In this connection there was a previous meeting at which it was resolved to send a representation to the Swamiji to call a Mahasabha for the purpose, and some of those present thought that unless the Swamiji agreed to call one it was premature to recommend all sorts of resolutions to a body which never existed and which may not be convened at all.

But Mr. Padbidri was an "impatient idealist" and wanted to make the work of our Swamiji rather difficult—for there are very many orthodox people even in our community—with the help of his juvenile friends who had mustered strong, and it is the latter who resented amendments or anything which did not come from their leader and this created noise.

I may here inform you that the two persons who are said to have supported Mr. Padbidri in fact did not say a single word in favour of the resolutions.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKER M. JOTHADY.
28, Laburnum Road,
Gamdevi, July 18.

IS SHAUKAT A SOLDIER?

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Giving evidence before the Riots Inquiry Committee Maulana Shaukat Ali has said that he is a soldier of the country. But will the Maulana tell us as to how one can claim to be a true soldier of his country and at the same time allow the party differences to come in the way of his country's freedom

Also how can a true soldier keep himself aloof when house searches, arrests and persecution of young men is the order of the day in the country!

Will the Maulana explain?—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, July 18.

R. D. BALIWALA.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

MEETING ON JULY 28TH AT BOMBAY

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party, has addressed a letter to prominent Muslims in the Presidency in which he says:—

The Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party has been inaugurated here, whose aims and objects are to educate the Muslim public on national lines, induce them to join the Congress in large numbers and to prepare them to take their proper share in the struggle for freedom. You as a staunch Muslim Nationalist are sure to sympathize with the conveners and we can confidently look forward to your active co-operation and support in the task of inducing our co-religionists to stand shoulder to shoulder with their sister communities.

A sub-committee of six members was appointed at the preliminary meeting to draft the Constitution of the Party. The Constitution has been framed and will be placed before the members of the Party on Sunday (the 28th instant) at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, when the programme of the Party and other important matters will also be decided upon. It is the earnest desire of the conveners to make that meeting as representative as possible. Hence they earnestly request you to make it a point to attend that meeting. If, however, you cannot find it possible to do so, may we have the benefit of your written opinion?

The response so far has been so splendid that it has surpassed all our expectations and we have every hope that if we persistently endeavour, we shall not only be able to eradicate communalism and reaction altogether from among the Muslims, but we shall also be able to enlist the services of the Muslim community as a whole in the cause of the country's freedom.

Copy of the Draft Constitution and other particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Party, Post Box No. 3112, Bombay 3.

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THE KING'S SPEECH

LABOUR'S PREMISE AND PERFORMANCE

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)
BY AIR MAIL,
LONDON, July 6.

I wonder in what complacent mood my Bombay friend was who wrote to me very recently that if only the Labourites stuck to their professions, the world would witness one of its most glorious revolutions accomplished for the first time in the constitutional history of any nation. The nationalisation of the instrument of production, distribution and exchange, capital levy on all property over £5,000, social legislation of a stupendous character, the radical almost revolutionary break in the foreign policy—what glorious things for the future of the world's progress! A Socialist England would mean the inevitable and speedy triumph of socialism in Europe. Such a wonderful picture!

VOLE-CATCHING AND AFTER.

And now that my friend has read the King's Speech, which has unfolded the wonderful "programme" of the Labour Government, I speculate whether my young Bombay socialist is either feeling disillusioned or is still drawing glorious pictures of the complete unification of the programme outlined in the Labour Party's "Labour and the Nation", or in the I. L. P.'s "Socialism in Our Time". At least some of us, who heard it in the Visitors' Gallery at Westminster, had no cause either to feel disillusioned or to send forth a sigh of relief at the happy change that is expected to come over England to make it a land fit for my socialist friends to live in. From the day of the declaration of the poll down to the hour when the Prime Minister bugled his intention to hold the destinies of the British Empire none of us here were ever disposed to believe that the change in the Government would inevitably mean the adoption of a radical socialist programme on the part of the Labour Party in the near future and the "King's Speech" with the hand of the Prime Minister behind it, discloses the fact that neither the Labour Party nor the members of the I. L. P., barring a small section, was ever serious of what they were talking about during the period of vote catching.

POOR ACHIEVEMENT.

By an altogether tame and unspiring "send-off", if I may call it, Mr. MacDonald's speech on the debate is nothing less than the poorest achievement of a Labour Prime Minister, who, though insistent on pretending to work on the lines of the real socialist policy handed down by that great man, Keir Hardie, has become more conspicuous by the failure of any genuine attempt in the direction of real socialism than by any performance befitting the leader of the great Labour movement. Let us now try to find out, at least by a few illustrations, to what extent Mr. MacDonald has been definite in his statements.

Firstly, in the 'Labour and the Nation", it is pronounced that the first concern of the Labour Government would be to repeal the Trades Disputes Act of 1927. In the King's Speech, we find no enlightenment except that the Government is 'going' to introuce a measure "to remedy the situation created by the Trades Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act." Secondly, in dealing with the most all absorbing and important question of international relations with Russia, Mr. MacDonald stated at the Albert Hall Labour Party Rally a month before the election that he was very anxious to open 'immediate' negotiations with that much despised country. Alas, with the change of position, the glorified Labour Prime Minister could not go further than stating that the Government is 'going to examine with the Dominions the conditions' under which diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Socialist Republics may be resumed." Thirdly, with reference to the Mines Eight Hours Bill, all that the Labour Prime Minister could add to the knowledge of his colleagues in Parliament was that "the Government has 'under consideration' the reorganisation of the coal industry, including the question of hours, and proposals will be submitted in 'due course'." Let us finally turn our attention to what Mr. MacDonald had to say about the future of India. The Prime Minister mentioned that the omission of any reference to India in the King's Speech was due to the present inquiry by the Simon Commission. He, however, did not overlook to hold a forlorn hope that he could make a successful plea to influential opinion in India to rally round him in the labours of the Commission on the ground of "sympathy" towards a Party, which is new in office, and which had promised, through its leader, to look forward to the early possibility of having India as one more Dominion added to the Empire within a few months. As the King's Speech goes, it is not an idle apprehension that Mr. MacDonald will very soon betray himself and those of our countrymen in India who believe in his utterances.

A DIFFERENT MAN.

The fact of the matter is the Labour Prime Minister of 1929 is different from the Labour Prime Minister of 1924, who by his blunders on the former occasion found himself on a "banana" skin and has now opened a new leaf not to traverse a slippery ground, which may soon jeopardise him and his Government. When in position, we found in MacDonald a warring element but to-day he visualises "the possibility of each party, without abandoning any of its own party positions, can consider itself more as a Council of State and less as arrayed regiments facing each other to engage in battle." Though these are wise words for a Prime Minister, who is bent upon sticking to his office rather than following his professions to advance Socialism, they are worthy only of those who shirk to face hard facts, which are the cardinal principles of a life-long cause for the realisation of socialism in our time.

The utterances of the Prime Minister and his actions have the inevitable result of creating a wider gap between the Right and the Left Wings of the Labour Party. The Ginger Group, which is on the brink of disappointment at its Master's performance, has a cause to rise in revolt and in the words of Jimmie Maxton, who leads it in the company of Mr. Kirkwood and Miss Jennie Lee, there was nothing in the King's Speech to make them enthusiastic. Though the Labour Government may mean more by some of its general statements than we can assume, we must await for a while to receive its definite statement to give the final verdict, which may perhaps mean the death-knell of the Labour Government at an early date.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

NADIR KHAN'S MARCH TO KABUL

In the course of a telegram to "Hamdam", Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan of Peshawar, informs the editor of the paper that the rumours about the possession of Kabul by General Nadir Khan are premature, but what is certain is that the General is advancing towards the capital.

A Marwari of Delhi who is aged 50 and already has a wife, is thinking of contracting another marriage. His wife is on a hunger strike for more than a week. The other members of the Marwari community should try their best to put a stop to this new marriage.—("Tej").

Mahatma Gandhi will lay the foundation-stone of "Shraddhanand Nagri" at Pahar Ganj, Delhi, which the local Arya Samajists are erecting for the use of the Untouchables.—("Tej").

An actress Musammat Kusum Devi alias Rajkumari has filed a complaint in the court of Mr. Jagadish Singh, First Class Magistrate of Delhi, against one Lachhmi Ram under sections 323, 379, 380 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant alleges that she was in the service of Lachhmi Ram on Rs. 500 per month. For one month they lived very happily, but afterwards when she demanded her pay, she was belaboured and turned out of the house by him. She further alleges that he has threatened to cut her nose. Bailable warrant has been issued against Lachhmi Ram. It is stated that Raj Kumari is extremely handsome and that people in the court were touched by her beauty.—("Tej").

HOW TO EFFECT STRIKE SETTLEMENT

MR. KULKARNEY'S LECTURE

At a public meeting convened in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, Messrs. E. Woodfall, Framji J. Bilia, and Narayan Rao Kulkarny, explained the advantages of ending the mill-strike by amicable settlement without Government interference, at an early date.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Kulkarny stated, that the millowners by giving up the idea of 7-1|2 per cent deductions from the weavers' wages (prevailing in July 1926), and consolidating the allowance, now granted to all the mill employees, into fixed pay, from October 1929, would give general satisfaction to all the workmen including 33,330 weavers and about 3-1|2 times that number, about 1,16,670, consisting of all other class of worker out of the total number of 150,000 workers. Mr. Kulkarny also stated, that the millowners have decided to grant an increase of 5 per cent in the wages of the lower graded employees drawing a salary of less than Rs. 30 a month or a fixed pay of Rs. 17 with 70 per cent Bhatta, to have effect from October 1929. But, this slight increase would not materially benefit the female-sweepers who would get an increase of only 8 annas a month, on their fixed pay of Rs. 10. So. Mr. Kulkarny remarked, that even the Doffer boys were drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 20 a month, while these sweeper-women would be drawing even less than Rs. 18 a month or much less than the female-sweepers in the service of the Municipality or Improvement Trust. Hence 70 per cent Bhatta, with fixd pay of Rs. 12 a month to the female sweepers would give general satisfaction to all these very low paid workers. In that case there would be no mill-worker drawing less than Rs. 20, as salary, per month.

MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND.

Lastly, Mr. Kulkarni referred to the "Mill-hands Mutual Benefit Family Relief Fund" to which the mill-workers as well as the owners would contribute, in order to accumulate the Fund, and to set apart the developing interest on the total cumulative deposits, to give substantial relief to the family members of the deceased workers, according to their monthly contributions.

Mr. E. Woodfall, then, moved the two resolutions, referring to the weavers' pay without 7-1|2 per cent deductions of their wages which they received in July 1929, and 80 per cent Bhatta, from August, 1929, provided the mill strike ended by 31st of July 1920 and the allowances now granted at 70 per cent to all fixed pay workers, female workers and boys, and at 80 per cent allowances to all weavers and other piece workers be consolidated into fixed pay from the 1st October, 1929 and that no mill worker, whether a doffer boy or a sweeper woman be paid a salary of less than Rs. 20 per month (including allowances) and the same was duly passed. The meeting was, then, brought to a close after a very interesting speech by the President, who referred to the services rendered by the promoters of the Tenants' Institute, in getting the monthly rent of all the Development chawls reduced to a minimum, by approaching from time to time to Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., and Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., of the Development Department.

WHAT TENANTS' INSTITUTE ACHIEVED.

Before concluding, Mr. Paymaster remarked that the Tenants' Welfare Institute promoted the "Municipal-Aided Housing Scheme," for introducing Tenant-Ownership Housing Movement in the Municipal area," and were also responsible to get the 'State-aided Housing Scheme' duly amended, in May 1925, for the benefit of the Government servants, drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and more, for "ownership housing", at Khar Road. Moreover, the Tenants' Institute rendered a substantial help to the helpless striker's last year, and so he hoped their efforts to end the mill-strike amicably, would not be in vain.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales opening the new London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicines said in his travels he had witnessed appalling loss of life and effort due to tropical disease and he realised how great was the need for research in tropical medicine and hygiene.—B. O. W.

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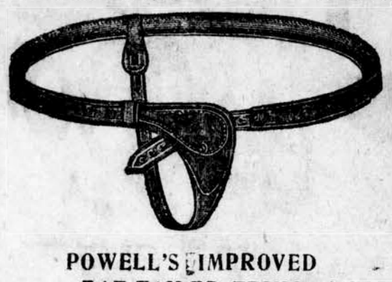

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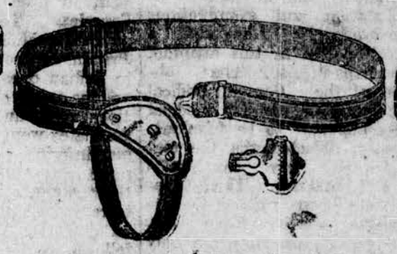

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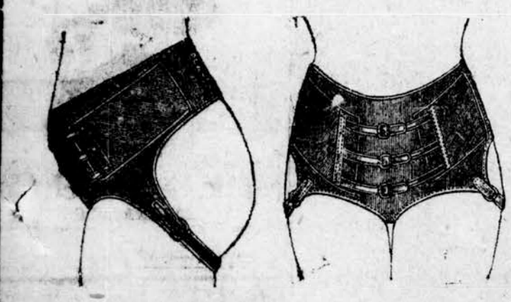

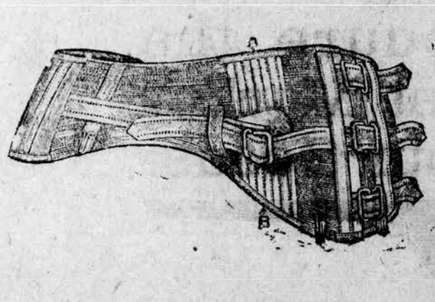

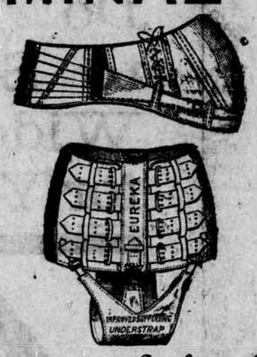

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BOMBAY. No. 4.

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YOUNG
BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE
LOVELY

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"AT OTHERS' DICTATION"!

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I am sure you deserve the thanks and congratulations of the Medical Profession in India for your spirited leaderette on the pretentions of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to control and supervise medical education and examinations in India. I am, however, surprised that it is only now that general atention is being drawn towards this question. About three or four years ago in your columns, under he 'nom de plume' of "Diogenes", I raised the alarm call on this subject. I could see it coming and was mortified that nobody here seemed to care a straw about it. The only exception was the University of Calcutta which put up a dignified stand and protest against the offensive attitude of the G. M. C.

As regards the great concern of the General Medical Council for a high standard of medical education here, how is it that it does not show the same concern for the Universities of Australia, Africa, Canada and Hong Kong?

Our Indian Universities do not seem to realise as yet that the attitude of the General Medical Council towards their medical education and examinations is most offensive. Many see a political motive in this attitude, and perhaps it is so. The objection of the General Medical Council against Indian medical degrees appears to be frivolous. At first it objected tha the teaching of Midwifery was insufficient and defective. This, I believe, has been remedied. Yet other objections have been discovered which probably are only imaginary ones. I am surprised that the General Medical Council can seriously maintain that the Indian medical degrees are inferior to all medical qualifications granted in Great Britain. What are the facts? In a country where snobbery is cultivated as an art, it was found necessary to create a regular hierarchy of medical qualifications so that there should be high grade and low grade doctors. As a matter of fact, I do not think that there is any country in the world where different grades of medical qualifications are granted. This is only to be found in Great Britain, where there are Bachelors, Masters and Doctors of Medicine and Surgery. There we also find Licentiates, Members, and Fellows of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries and the Apothecaries Hall of Ireland.

All over the Continent and in America, only a uniform qualification is granted, and that is the M.D. degree. Owing to these different varieties of medial and surgical qualifications in Great Britain, we find some with a pretty high standard and most others with an ordinary and reasonable one. The Universities, as is of course well-known, grant the degrees of doctor, master and bachelor while the colleges and other licensing boards grant the license, membership and fellowship qualifications in medicine, surgery, hygiene and other branches of medical science. All this is rather confusing and leads to invidious distinction in the profession. Let us see how all these degrees and diplomas compare with our Indian qualifications. We will take the M.B. standard. We find that the Indian standard of Medical education which, is fashioned on the model of the University of London, is as high as that of most British Universities for the corresponding degree.

The M. B. degree of any Indian University compares very favourably with the diplomas of the Conjoint Boards of London. It is considered superior to the triple qualifications of Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow; and I am sure that few will maintain that the diplomas of the Society of Apothecaries of London and that of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland (both of which are registerable qualifications in Great Britain) are superior to the Indian M.B. degree. On what ground then can the General Medical Council insist that the Indian M.B. degree is not good enough for regstration in Great Britain, when there is no objection to register such qualifications as the L.S.A., L.A.H., L.R.C.P. & S., etc.?

Any body after this will easily see that the object of the G.M.C. is clearly to pick up "Une querelle d'Allemand" with the Indian Universities and to lower and humiliate them in the eyes of the world for motives best known to itself. Well, this is a shame. Will the Indian Medical profession and the Indian Universities take all this lying down? If they do they would deserve the degradation.

Having said so much, I would like to say that in my opinion, the Indians, themselves are to blame for the sort of thing. For years now, people in this country have a slavish and unreasonable bias in favour of British Medical qualifications. This is specially the case regarding two British qualifications which have a high commercial value in this country, at any rate, in Bombay. There is a regular superstition here about these two qualifications. It is generally believed that only the holder of the M.D. degree of the University of London, and the possessor of the diploma of the Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England are competent Physicians and Surgeons, the others however well qualified, belong to a much inferior grade. This superstition of course, is very profitable to the happy and lucky possessors of these qualifications, but it is very unfair to others who may be equally well qualified elsewhere. This helps to stamp the Indian qualifications with an unmerited "Inferiority Complex." To a less extent, all medical qualifications granted in Britain are considered superior to Indian ones, and all this lowers the value of Indian qualifications very much. If the Indian graduates were to fight this unjust inferiority complex; have more respect and confidence in their own qualifications; and cease to regard all these Europe returned doctors as most wonderful fellows, people would begin to realise that here also, medical education of a high standard is imparted and that much experience can be gained in India. No doctor who is qualified in Australia, Canada and America thinks himself a bit less than any medical graduate or diplomate of England, Scotland or Ireland. I am afraid that in this respect an Indian is by nature too weak and modest to assert himself. It is however time for the Indian doctors to wake up and refuse to allow themselves to be branded with the stamp of inferiority by a Trade Union which is powerful enough to do as it likes.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Easier Money Markets

—:o:—

SILVER PRICES IMPROVE

Sharp Advances on Stock Exchange

Bombay, July 19.

MONEY.

The money market remained ...y with call funds available at ...1/2 per cent. and the trade ...mand down by Rs. 202 lacs. ...e timely and favourable mon... throughout India is having ... effect of releasing stocks on ...nd in up-country centres and ...s in turn may be expected to ...mulate the demand for funds ...ring the coming month. The ...est statement of the Imperial ...nk shows a new item of ...Ways and Means advances to ...e Government of India", on ...e Assets' side. This fulfills a ...ng-felt want for greater clarity ... the statement. The following ...e the fixed deposit rates:— ...he to two months 2 per cent., ...ree months 2-1/2 per cent., ...ur months 3 per cent. and six ...onths 3-1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial ...nk of India as of 12th July, ...29 shows a large increase of ...s. 215.27 lacs in the cash ba...nce now standing at Rs. ...,92,69,000 as compared with ...s. 16.78 crores at this time last ...ar. The percentage of cash to ...abilities is 32.79, an increase of ...42 per cent over last week. ...oans and cash credits ...ave declined by Rs. 47.77 ...cs and Rs. 128.17 lacs ...espectively, while inland ...ills discounted are slightly up ...y Rs. 1089 acs. Government de...osits have risen by Rs. 62.24 ...acs to Rs. 14.50 crores and other ...eposits by Rs. 39.52 lacs to Rs. ...3.06 crores. The Bank rate is ...nchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market quiet ...nd dull conditions prevailed dur...ng this period. The turn-over ...as comparatively small and price ...ements narrow. The reduc... in the price of Post-Office ... years cash certificates from ... 8 to Rs. 7/12 for Rs. 10 each ...xercised a further quietening ...fect on the market. This action ...as necessary in order to main...in the popularity of these cer...ificates alongside the present yield ... Government securities. 3-1/2 ...r cent. Paper moved little from ...s. 67/12 until yesterday when ...e rate declined to Rs. 67/8. 5 ...r cent. 1945-55 Loan was a ...ade quieter closing at Rs. ...1-14. 1935 and 1933 Loans are ...oted at Rs. 98 and Rs. 100/12. ...per cent Bonds due 1930 and ...31 kept steady at Rs. 101/8 and ...s. 102/8 and 1932 at Rs. 103/8. ...1/2 per cent Bombay Develop...ent Loan remained unchanged ... Rs. 107/8. 4 per cent 1960-70 ...an declined to Rs. 78, while ...4-37 Loan steadied to Rs. ...10. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 ...an receded still further to Rs. ...10. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan ... quoted at Rs. 96/6.

EXCHANGE.

Although ready and forward ...es remained unchanged, the ...one of the market was slightly ...better. It is reported that over ...ne million sterling worth of ...export business in groundnuts ...and seeds has been effected, in ...addition to the £600,000 reported ...last week. The enquiry for re...mittances is still light. The ap...prehensions felt for some weeks ...that exchange might touch the ...lower gold point have now com...pletely subsided. The following ...are the forward rates:—July 1s. ...5-25/32d., August 1s. 5-27/32 to ...7/8d., September 1s. 5-29/32 to ...15/16d.; October 1s. 5-15/16 to ...31/32d., November 1s. 5-31/32d., ...December 1s. 6d. and January 1s. ...6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quo...tation after an initial rise ...to Dol. 4.85-1/32 receded ...to Dol. 4.85, but closed at ...Dol. 4.85-1/16. French francs ...kept steady at 123.85. The Belga ...and the Italian lira were unchang...ed at 34.90 and 92.75 respective...ly.

GOLD.

Conditions in the gold market ...were unchanged from last week ...and the price of ready was sta...tionary at Rs. 21/7/0 per tola. ...The offtake stands at about 10,000 ...tolas a day and stocks on hand ...amount to some 1 lac tolas. ...Sovereigns have declined to Rs. ...13/8/0 for ready and 19th August ...settlement. In London the price ...of gold declined to 84s. 11-3/8d. ...but closed at 84s. 11d. In our ...market the highest and lowest ...rates were Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. ...21/6/9 for ready and 22nd July ...settlement and Rs. 21/7/3 and ...Rs. 21/7/0 for 21st August settle...ment. The incoming mail is ex...pected to bring £20,000 gold. In...clusive of these arrivals and ex...clusive of the present week's ...shipment the total visible supply ...from London to India is about ...£72,000. The total imports dur...ing the week amounted to Rs. ...7,24,347 in bar and coin. This ...week's shipment from London is ...expected to be £15,000.

SILVER.

With bull operators manoeuv...ring for a corner for July settle...ment and the Sino-Russian trou...ble brewing, the tone of silver in ...the local market has remained ...firm during the week. The price ...of ready rose steadily from Rs. ...55-10 to Rs. 56-12, resulting in an ...increase in the premium for July ...over August to as much as one ...rupee per 100 tolas. Towards ...the close, however, with bulls un...loading, the premium narrowed ...to about 4 annas. America and ...China Banks have been inclined ...to sell, but only small business is ...reported. The offtake is falling ...and averages 85 bars a day, while ...stocks on hand are unchanged at ...1800 bars. In Shanghai the rate ...for T.T. on London improved ...during the mid-week from 2s. ...4-1/2d. to 2s. 4-13/16d. follow...ed by a decline to 2s. 4-9/16d., ...but rose sharply to 2s. 4-13/16d. ...at the close. The highest and ...lowest rates in London were ...24-1/8d. and 24-3/16d. for ready ...and 24-9/16d. and 24-3/16d. for ...forward. In our market the high...est and lowest rates were Rs. ...56/12 and Rs. 55/10 for ready, ...Rs. 56/12 and Rs. 55/11 for 26th ...July settlement and Rs. 56/2 and ...Rs. 55/7 for 26th August settle...ment. The incoming mail is ex...pected to bring £25,000 silver. ...Inclusive of these arrivals and ...exclusive of the present week's ...shipment the total visible supply ...from London to India is about ...£160,000. The total imports dur...ing the week were 488 bars and ...Rs. 71,794 in coin. To-day's ...trade return of the Bombay ...Chamber of Commerce shows an ...export of 652 ingots of silver bul...lion valued at Rs. 9.13 lacs on ...Government account to England. ...There is no shipment of silver ...this week from London.

SHARES.

A further improvement is not...ed on the Stock Exchange during ...the week and better prices ruled ...in almost all scrips. The amount ...of new business was comparative...ly large and the market seems to ...be regaining its lost confidence. ...In the cotton mill section, an ...upward trend prevailed in gene...ral. The following are the fluc...tuations in some of the leaders: ...Bombay Dyeing Rs. 736/4-732/8-...753/12; Century Rs. 326/4-321/4-...332/8; Central India Rs. 470-...482/8; Crescent Rs. 101/4-98/12-...102/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 542/8-537/8-...555; Indian Bleaching Rs. ...143/12-141/4-147/8; Indore Malwa ...Rs. 370xd.-367/8-376/4; Kohinoor ...Rs. 181/4-201/4; New Great Rs. ...170-165-172/8; Pearls Rs. 337/8-...336/4-355; Simplex Rs. 51/4-47/8-...52/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 400-412/8.

In the miscellaneous section ...there were some notable recoveries ...and a general rising tendency. ...Tata Iron Ordinaries and Defds. ...improved from Rs. 54/8 to Rs. 59 ...and from Rs. 185 to ...Rs. 208/12 respectively. ...Tata Hydros gained frorm Rs. 1076 ...to Rs. 1080, while Andhra Valleys ...showed little change at Rs. 527/8. ...Alcocks receded from Rs. 315 to ...Rs. 311/4. Bombay Burma shares ...after easing from Rs. 745 to Rs. ...731/4 improved and closed at Rs. ...741/4. Bombay Trams kept ...steady at Rs. 134. Steam shares ...improved, Bombay steams quot...ing at Rs. 198/12 and Scindias at ...Rs. 9/8. Among cement shares, ...Bundi Cements steadied to Rs. ...18/14 and Indian Cements to Rs. ...272/8. Katni Ordys. showed ...little change at Rs. 231/4 and ...Defds gained about Rs. 25 to Rs. ...850. In railway shares, Ahmd. ...Prantij rose to Rs. 785 and Amrit...sar Patti to Rs. 116. Other shares ...show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares remained ...steady at Rs. 1435 and Contribu...tories at Rs. 352/8. Bank of ...India shares rose to Rs. 102, ...while those of the Central Bank ...receded from Rs. 19/12 to Rs. ...19/2.

YARN MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

The Yarn market continued to ...remain dull and declining in the ...earlier part of the week but at the ...close the feeling is slightly better ...on account of rise in Cotton and ...consequent speculative enquiry ...about certain yarns. The Mill ...strike in Bombay continues as ...usual with hardly any improve...ment and the production of yarns ...therefore has been very limited. ...Off-take however is very restrict...ed and inspite of shortage in ...supply scarcity has not been ...found at all. The prices have ...not been showing any improve...ment. Monsoon has been so far ...satisfactory except in some parts ...of the country where heavy floods ...and some damage of crops have ...been reported.

English Yarns:— There has ...been no improvement in price on ...account of continued slack de...mand in this class of yarns and ...dealers have been selling stocks ...at prices which show them heavy ...losses. On account of the ap...prehended Labour troubles in ...Manchester prices received from ...that side are irregular and higher ...and no forward business, there...fore, in bulk is possible at the ...moment.

Japanese Yarns:—Prices have ...improved to some extent on ac...count of further rise in the Ex...change and consequent higher ...prices quoted by the Import ...Houses. There has been no for...ward business of importance ...booked by the dealers but off-...take in spot has been showing ...gradual improvement. Stocks are ...not large and if cotton continues ...to remain steady at or about this ...level prices will show some fur...ther improvement in course of ...time.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—The easi...er tone continues in this class of ...yarns and prices have been de...clining day after day. Off-take is ...very restricted as usual during ...this period of the year and stocks ...have been accumulating. The ...tendency is yet not very hopeful ...and if turnover continues limited ...for some further time a further ...decline is not improbable.

Indian Yarns:—As a result of ...the continued Labour troubles in ...Bombay up-country mills have ...been able to get much advantage ...and the sales reported by them ...have been very satisfactory both ...in the matter of prices as well as ...quantities. The Strike Enquiry ...Committee have been holding the ...enquiry since about a week's ...time and no hopes have been en...tertained at present for the final ...settlement of the strike in the ...near future. It is believed in ...some circles that after a few ...weeks particularly after the Co...coanut Day there will be distin...guished improvement in atten...dance from the Labourers and the ...strike will be more or less settled. ...At the present moment, however, ...the position is not at all satisfac...tory and the Mills, the Labour ...and the public have been experi...encing very difficult times on ...account of this unfortunate strug...gle.

We expect gradual improve...ment in the Yarn market if cot...ton has been maintained at the ...present level of prices.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Columbo, today:—

Name of Company.	latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13/8
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	46
Clunes Estates	22/8
Cochin Rubber	34
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	38/8
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	13
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	21
Jambulande T. & Rub.	13/8
Jebong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	36
Kalutara Rubber	18
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	20
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	156
Maha Uva Estates	54/8
Meall Mor Estates	24
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	41
North-Western Rub.	19
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	20/8
Rubber Growers'	32
Saffragam T. & Rub.	186
Talgaswella Tea	53
Torrington Tea	24/8
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	21/8
Ullswater Rubber	13
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.54 1/2 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company.	latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1939 Notes)	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	94 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	2 13 9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935/45)	96 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 15 6
Calcutta Tramways. (Ordy.)	0 18 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 12 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 12 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	129 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	1 9 0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	55 0 0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	87 5 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	56.5 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 15 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 5 6
Nitrate Railway Ordy.)	7 6 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 2 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 1 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs	75 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	194 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	96 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 0 0

LINSEED.

London, July 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £19-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £19-12-6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
July/Aug shipment Hull. sellers £18-12-6.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £20-1-3.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, July 18.

Total Bullion £155,700,000.
Public Deposits £11,600,000.
Other Deposits £98,600,000.
Government Securities £42,700,000
Other Securities £57,200,000.
Notes and Coin £48,300,000.
Notes in Circulation £367,300,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 43.86 per cent.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

The market is very quiet with practically no inquiry.

The freight for Coal Calcutta to Bombay is Rs. 6 per ton, and the fixture of S.S. Greleden is reported at the same rate for August shipment.

S.S. Silkworth is now discharging the Coal in the stream.

Steamers expected to arrive with coal cargo:

19-7-29 s.s. Callone, Enyati Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

20-7-29 s.s. Gardenia, Desbargarh and Bengal, Andrew Yule and Co.

21-7-29 s.s. Khoshrou, Giridih, Noonoodih and Poniati, Kalyanji Mavji and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Coal C.I.F. 25/6 sh. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 19.

Enyati Coal C.I.F. 25/3 sh. Desbargarh C.I.F. Rs. 16/4. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.

Desbargarh/Seebpore/Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 15/14. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/8.

Giridih C.I.F. Rs. 15/14.

Noonoodih C.I.F. Rs. 15/12.

Poniati (Gillanders) C.I.F. Rs. 15/8.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 18.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Sugar September 2.20 cents.
Sugar December 2.30 cents.
Wheat September 1.46-1/8 Dol.
Wheat December 1.51-3/4 Dol.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Bangs Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Bangs Selling T T 128 1/4 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 136

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 19th inst.
Japan/London Nomi. 1/10 27/32 18th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.800 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 17th inst £4/4/11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/4 17th inst 24 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 17th inst 24 9/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/4 17th inst 53 1/2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 11/32 p.c. 17th inst. 5 11/32 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 17/32 p.c. 17th inst. 5 17/32 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos. 2 1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 3 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/14.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1928/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/9/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/12/0 per cent 1939-44 Rs. 96/7/0

Tone of Market—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 19.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India bought. China bought and sold.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 18.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

July close at s. 10/4 1/2d. up 7/8d.

Oct. close at s. 10/8 1/2d. up 3/4d.

Dec. close at s. 10/11 7/8d. up 1-7/8d.

Mar. close at s. 11/2 1/2d. up 1-1/2d.

Wheat Chicago:—

July per bushel Dol. 1.41-1/2—2-7/8.

Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.43-3/4—4-1/8.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.51-1/4—3-3/8.

Wheat advices: "Some rain Argentine."

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
July/Aug delivery buyers 33/-.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
Sept/Dec. delivery buyers 32/11-1/4.

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Points About Pine Culture No. 6.

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With these publications in hand together with the information which will be received regularly from COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS LTD., every bond-holder will be in a position to gauge for himself not only the state of Culture of the timber but also the market conditions and prospects of the industry.

In this connection it may be well to repeat that plantation enterprise in New Zealand receives at intervals a visit from responsible Forest Officers of the Government, who not only ensure that published reports are in accordance with facts but who act as consultants and in every way help the plantation officials to promote the well-being of the plantations.

It will be seen therefore that the interests of the bond-holders are in every way safeguarded and the constantly increasing demand for timber ensures that a ready market will be found for the trees as soon as they are of suitable age.

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„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 20 1929

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WHY MUSLIMS MUST JOIN THE CONGRESS

Bondage Negation of Islam

MUSLIM CONGRESS PARTY OPENS ITS CAMPAIGN.

"I am one of those who firmly believe that our country cannot win freedom without the joint endeavour of both Hindus and Muslims and that there is no other organisation which can make this joint effort successful than the Indian National Congress." This was the declaration made by Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over a meeting largely attended by Muslims as well as non-Muslims held in the People's Jinnah Hall on Friday evening. The meeting was organised by the newly formed Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party and the chief speaker was Mr. Mahomed Ali, M. A. (Cantab), who addressed the gathering on the objects of the Party. After dwelling on the supreme need for unity between Hindus and Muslims in their fight against the bureaucracy, he lucidly explained the objects of the Congress Muslim Party which were to combat the forces of communalism and reaction.

Mr Mahomed Ali's able exposition, was throughout applauded by the audience, but a few individuals, who were bent upon creating a scene, kept on interrupting the speaker. At frequent intervals they indulged in shouting but they were promptly silenced by retorts of the audience.

FREEDOM THE ONLY OBJECT.

In his opening remarks, the Chairman said that the subject of that evening's lecture was "the objects of the Congress Muslim Party." He wished that the subject had been stated to be only "the object" of the Congress Muslim Party, because that party had only one object in view and that was to make its humble contribution towards helping the Congress to achieve freedom for the country. The constitution of the party laid down the object to be that of carrying on a vigorous propaganda in favour of the policy and programme of the Congress throughout the presidency and inducing Muslims to join the Congress.

Justifying the creation of the Congress Muslim Party Mr. Brelvi said that although Congress organisations were in existence to carry on propaganda in support of the Congress policy, the Muslim community as a whole in the Presidency had kept itself aloof from the Congress. What was true of this presidency was more or less true of the whole country. It had been so ever since the Congress was started. There was only one glorious exception and that was in 1920-21 when the Non-Co-operation movement was at its height. Then the Muslims joined the Congress in large number and gave their services in the cause of the country in a manner which would not soon be forgotten. But even in those great and glorious days, the speaker was bound to confess, a large majority of Muslims were inspired to action more by the Khilafat wrong than anything else. Apart therefore from this magnificent exception, the Muslims as a whole had played little part in the struggle for freedom.

DISCREDIT TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

It was an unfortunate fact but nevertheless true that the Hindus had not been able to get the co-operation of their Muslim brethren in their fight for liberty, but the discredit in the opinion of the speaker belonged more to the Muslims who had proved false to their country and failed to obey the call of national service and sacrifice. He was one of those who firmly believed that India could not win freedom without the joint endeavour of both communities and that there was no other organisation which could make that joint effort successful than the Indian National Congress (Applause.) He could not therefore help feeling that the Muslims were betraying the cause of their country by not joining the National Congress.

THE OBSTACLE OF COMMUNALISM.

The speaker did not wish to minimise the strength of the obstacle that prevented the joint endeavour of Hindus and Muslims. That obstacle was communalism, both of the Hindus and Muslims. There were communalists among Hindus as there were communalists among Muslims. But the Hindu community as a whole was not less fair, just and reasonable than the Muslim community and the speaker added that it must be confessed to the shame of the Muslims that the Hindu community as a whole was much more patriotic because they had all along kept up the struggle for the liberation of their country almost single-handed while the Muslims were either keeping themselves aloof or had allied themselves with those who stood between their country and its freedom. It was painful for Mr. Brelvi to say that his co-religionists had not realised their duty. While all these years they had been demanding their rights, they had forgotten to perform their duty towards their country. They were entitled as a minority community to claim satisfaction of their rights and obtain safeguards but they should not imagine that their duty was done by merely urging and advocating their right. They had to perform their duty of helping the majority in the work of winning freedom without which they could not exercise those rights.

India in bondage, proceeded the speaker, was like a sick man hovering between life and death. The conflicting voices of communalists of both the communities were like ravings of the sick man. A true doctor did not mind the ravings which were symptoms but applied remedies to the disease. The disease from which India was suffering was not communalism but political bondage. As soon as India was free from the shackles of slavery, he was sure, communlaism would disappear just as a sick man restored to health ceases to rave.

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

It was, therefore, the duty of Hindus and Muslims, whatever their differences, to sink them and concentrate their energies on becoming masters in their own house. If Muslims abstained from joining the Congress for fear lest Hindus, having won freedom, would tyrannize over them, he for one would tell his correligionists that it was better that India was free and that Hindus tyrannized over Muslims than that she should continue to be in bondage. But Muslims' fear was groundless. The history and tradition of Hindus were a guarantee that they would treat Muslims fairly and justly and, he would add, even generously in spite of what the Communalists said to-day. If he firmly believed that Hindus would not tyrannize over Muslims, he equally firmly believed, Mr. Brelvi added, that the Muslims would not allow themselves to be tyrannized over. For if they did so they would be false to their own history and tradition of self reliance and manliness.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

The President then called upon Mr. Mahomed Ali, who, he said, had made a deep study of Islam and its history to address the audience. Mr. Mahomed Ali in the course of his speech said:—

There are two reasons which have prompted me to address you tonight. The first is to explain the aims and objects of the newly-formed Congress Muslim Party and clear any misapprehensions which may be lurking in the minds of some of my hearers and other members of the general public. The second is to publicly dissociate myself from the egregious wrong which is being committed in the holy name of Islam by some self typed champions of its cause in inviting their co-religionists to boycott the Indian National Congress.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

In coming forward to speak today I might be told that we have waited too long and that our cause has been lost by default, for the other party has been actively in the field since December last and has carried on a vigorous anti-Congress propaganda in the Press and on the platform, with the result that great majority of Muslims have thrown in their lot with the reactionaries and that it is no use now to express the views against which the Muslim public has already given its verdict. Well, it is to expose the hollowness of this very assertion that this Party has been formed. And even if the assertion of the "Khilafat" were true, then too it would be the duty of every true and patriotic Muslim to rise up and try his utmost to convince his coreligionists of their error and warn them of the ruinous consequences of their suicidal policy. But thank God this "consensus of Muslim opinion" against the Congress policy is no more real than the mare's nest of Indian contentment discovered by Lord Irwin on landing at Marseilles. The splendid response which the call of the Congress Muslim Party has had its very inception gives the lie direct to those reactionaries who consider themselves to be the keepers of the conscience of the Muslim masses.

SKIN-DEEP OPPOSITION.

"If we study present situation carefully, we shall at once see that much of the anti-Congress agitation is only skin-deep and bolstered up to its present prominence by the Anglo-Indian Press. It cannot be gainsaid that every bureaucratic rule has got its henchmen and jihuzuries, title-hunters and sycophants who like Saul have sold the kingdom for a mess of potage.

A meeting presided over by H. H. the Aga Khan and sponsored by Sir Mahomed Shaft and other titleholders has no more right to speak on behalf of the Muslim community than a motor-bus driver of London has to speak on behalf of the Russian Soviet. My only reply to them is "Physician heal thyself."

The Muslim community presents a very sorry spectacle to-day. Torn by internecine strifes, ridden by fanatical, illiterate and selfish Mullahs, and verging on the brink of economical bankruptcy its future is very dark indeed, unless the Nationalist Muslims gird up their loins and make a desperate effort to save it from its inevitable ruin.

The Congress Muslim Party has been formed for that purpose. Everyone of you is aware that India is passing through the most critical period in her history. India has claimed her birthright. She wants to be free. Indians want to exercise their inalienable right of being masters in their own country.

We are told that India is not yet ready for Dominion Status let alone for Independence, because Indians are illiterate, disorganized, divided and poor. But I say who is responsible for this state of affairs?

The present state of affairs is most decidedly intolerable. India has realized the shame, the misery and the iniquity of her subjection. A challenge has gone forth to Whitehall in the form of the unanimous resolution of the Calcutta Congress, the only political organisation which is competent to speak on behalf of the whole of India.

ISLAM'S HERITAGE OF FREEDOM.

Islam has a proud past. Born and bred in an air of freedom it has bequeathed to us a heritage of freedom which it should be the proud privilege of every true Muslim to uphold and defend. Islam has described bondage to be a negation of Faith or Iman and no man who is not free can call himself a perfect Muslim. Hence for us Muslims liberty is not merely a means to an end, a matter of political expediency alone; it is an end in itself; it is the 'sine qua non' of our Faithfulness to Islam. Hence if Muslims at this critical period desert the cause of freedom or refuse to play their proper share in the coming struggle for emancipation, they will not only be traitors to their Motherland, but they will at the same time be deserting Islam and be untrue to God.

The Congress Muslim Party aims at preparing the Muslims to play their part in this struggle. And the only way to do that is to induce the Muslims to join the Congress 'en masse'. For, the famous addage "United we stand; divided we fall" was never more true than it is of the Hindus and Muslims today. If they both unite and make common cause in the fold of the Congress to-day, I can guarantee that to-morrow they will be the masters of their country. But if we are divided and fight with each other over loaves and fishes, then the cause of India will be irretrievably lost and the leaders of the present generation will be cursed by their future generations for their short-sighted policy.

The President in his concluding speech drew attention to the fact that while Muslims in other countries were either free or were striving to be free, it was Indian Muslims who were not working for the freedom of their country.

After a vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer moved by Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, the meeting was dissolved.

LABOUR LEADERS GET JAIL

(Continued from Page '1).

mitted they had done so. The Commissioner told them that the meeting was illegal and against his Order. The accused said they had taken the best legal advice and that they considered the order to be illegal. The Chief Presidency Magistrate then intervened and told the accused that if they questioned the validity of the Order they could test it in a Court of Law, but until they had got a decision from the Court their meeting would be in disobedience of the Order. He also told them that the Police were determined to disperse the meeting. The accused subsequently agreed to be arrested and they were arrested under the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused were subsequently charged with being members of an unlawful assembly convened in contravention of the Commissioner's Order.

Having set out the facts of the case, the Magistrate proceeded to give his findings on the various issues raised in the case. He held that under clause 3. Section 23 of the Police Act the Commissioner had the power to prohibit by an order in writing any assembly or meeting in private places. Clauses 2 and 1 of the Section conferred such power on the Commissioner in regard to public places, but the words "public places" not being mentioned in clause 3 it was to be understood that that clause contemplated private places.

"ORDER SERVED."

The Magistrate had to find against the defence argument that an order under Section 23, clause 3 should be signed by the Commissioner and served individually on the persons concerned. He held that an order in writing meant printed, lithographed or written matter and it was not necessary to sign each copy as it bore the printed signature. It was in his opinion, absurd for the defence to urge that each copy of the order should have been signed in ink by the Commissioner. As —regards the contention that the order should have been individually served on the accused to bring home to them knowledge of the order, the Magistrate said that it was ridiculous to suggest that the order should have been served on the accused in the same way as summonses. The order had been promulgated in the manner contemplated by Law by beat of drums, by affixing copies of the order in conspicuous places and by serving the order on the Secretary of the Union which is a registered body. The Union being a registered and corporate body service on the Secretary was proper and valid and binding on the members of the Union. The Magistrate held that there was more than sufficient notice to the accused of the order prohibiting them from holding meetings or assembles of millhands. on the 13th instant. Emphasising the point about the accused's knowledge of the order the Magistrate said that the private meetings of the Union began from June 26 and on July 8 the Commissioner had told Kandalkar, President of the Union that he would have to consider the question of stopping the meetings. Ever since that date the members of the Union were expecting the Order of the Commissioner.

OBTAINED BY CROOKED MEANS

On July 10 probably by crooked means the first accused secured a copy copy of the cancelled order (the one that was never issued) and flourishing it in the face of Superintendent Spiers courted arrest. The Magistrate could not believe that the accused could be blissfully ignorant of the order issued on July 12 which was so widely pro claimed, while they managed to get a copy of the order which was in fact never issued. He had no doubt, under the circumstances that the accused were fully cognisant of the order and their peal that they knew nothing of it was not only false but dishonest.

"IN INTEREST OF PUBLIC PEACE."

The Magistrate charcterised the defence contention that the reasons given by the Commissioner in justification of the order were a mere camouflage, as a grievous perversion of truth. He was satisfied that since the advent of the private meetings of the Union crime was on the increase in the mill area and he held that the Commissioner's order was absolutely necessary in the in terest of public peace and safety. He was also satisfied that the accused had disobeyed the order which was lawfully issued by the Commissioner.

As to the question whether such disobedience of the order would have caused obstruction, annoyance, intimidation etc. to persons lawfully employed or would have caused or tended to cause danger to human life and safety the Magistrate said that the evidence of Superintendent Spiers and the incidents of July 12 were enough to draw a conclusion in the affirmative. He was quite satisfied that the accused had disobeyed the order and such disobedience tended to cause danger to human life and safety.

BAN ON HOLDING MEETINGS BY G. K. UNION.

COMMISSIONER EXTENDS ORDER OF 12TH FOR MONTH MORE.

The following Government Order is issued:—

"Whereas by a Notification dated 12th July 1929, I, P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, had issued, published and promulgated the following order, to wit:—

"Whereas rioting of a very serious nature had recently occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among the mill-hands and employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay resulting in grievous hurt and other injuries to the millhands and other employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay, I, P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under Sub-Section 3 of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902, prohibit for one week from the date of this order, the President, the Secretary, the members of the Managing Committee and the members of the Girni Kamgar Union from holding, convening or calling together any assembly of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay."

And whereas the said prohibitory order cannot remain in force for more than seven days without the sanction of the Governor in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased by Resolution No. S. D. 1316, dated the 18th July 1929, to direct that my said order under Section 23 (3) of the Bombay City Police Act (Act IV of 1902), dated the 12th July 1929, shall continue in force for a period of one month from to-day.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 19th July 1929."

G. K. UNION AND COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Tawde, the General Secretary of the G. K. Union has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Court of Inquiry stating that Messrs. B. T. Ranadive and S. V. Deshpande who were to appear on behalf of the Union to give evidence have been sentenced and as such unable to attend the Court. It was therefore requested that they should be summoned from jail and all facilities given to them to prepare the case for the Union and lead evidence.

MEERUT PRISONER'S COMPLAINT

Gaurishankar's Wife Made to Wait in Scorching Sun before Intervied

MEERUT, July 19.

The hearing of the alleged Meerut Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning. The accused entered the court shouting their usual slogans and singing the Communist International. Six prosecution witnesses have been put down for to-day to prove house searches and arrests in Calcutta.

RULES FOR ESCORT.

Before the court opened the proceedings, Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of Police, explained to Mr. Bradley and other accused the rules for guards for escorts of under-trials about which objection was lodged yesterday by the defence counsel. The defence had maintained that the police had no right to search the persons of the accused before conveying them to the court every day. Mr. Robertson quoted, in his support, Section 154 of the rules for guards and escorts which provided for search of the persons of under-trials. Section 156, it was further explained, gave police the right that all interviews between the accused and legal adviser should take place in the presence of a police officer guarding the prisoner who would remain responsible for his custody and shall search him after the interview.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EXHIBITS.

Messrs. Sinha and Chagla raised objection before the Court that the exhibits filed by the prosecution at this stage should not be treated to have become admissible as their relevancy was to be proved at a later stage after which the defence had the right to challenge the admissibility of each exhibit. The counsel requested the Magistrate not to allow the press to publish the contents of the exhibits until they were proved.

The Magistrate held that press should only indicate the general nature of the exhibits without going into the details of their contents.

Discussion then centered round the application of the accused A. Alwe who applied to the court that as he did not know either English or Hindustani copies of the proceedings should be made available to him in Marathi language.—A.P.

AN INTERESTING TURN.

The proceedings took an interesting turn when on enquiry from the Court three of the accused, Alwe, Kasle and Chakravarty, represented that they did not understand either English or Urdu and hence could not follow the proceedings and they pressed for Marathi and Bengali interpreters to make them understand the proceedings. Counsel for these accused had not turned up and their demand was acceded to. The Court rose for lunch an hour earlier to enable the accused to make formal representations. After consultations between Counsel and accused, Mr. Sinha and Mr. F. H. Ansari were instructed ultimately to appear for Alwe and Mr. Chagla for Chakravatty, Kasle, however, preferred to go unrepresented. Two Marathi gentlemen were available who were requested to act as interpreters.

MARATHI INTERPRETERS FOR ACCUSED.

Kasle stated that he did not want to hamper the proceedings of the Court, that he had wired to his lawyer and would communicate his decision on the latter's arrival. Meanwhile he said he would make his own arrangements to understand the proceedings. Accordingly one Marathi gentleman was deputed to interpret the proceedings in Marathi to the accused.

INTERVIEW WITH WIFE IN SCORCHING SUN.

Gaurishanker, one of the accused, complained that although the Court had granted his request to have an interview with his wife, the interview was allowed to take place to-day in scorching heat on the grounds adjoining the court-room. He did not understand how far this behaviour of the police was compatible with British civilisation.

The examination of Mr. R. L. Mehta, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, was then resumed.

Witness identified documents alleged to have been recovered from Kishorilal's house during the search.

TO SPREAD REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

Mr. Langford James read various extracts from Ghosh's diaries. On one page, the Public Prosecutor said, appeared the objects of Socialists' Conference which were to propagate revolutionary ideas among the youths of the country and chalk out a programme for all-round freedom of the Indian people. A book edited by Palme Dutt was also found which contained a chapter on Russia by Page Arnold and India by P. Dutt.

Crown Counsel read a number of extracts from letters and other communications found in Ghosh's possession and also produced a manifesto issued by the Communist Party in India to the Indian National Congress at Gauhati. In all 47 more exhibits were filed by prosecution to-day.

Mr. Mehta identified all these documents as having been recovered from Ghosh's house.

The second witness of the day was Mr. Jogendranath Mitra, who deposed that he was a witness of the search in the house of Kishorilal Ghosh. After the search Kishorilal was arrested and a list of all articles found there was prepared which he had signed and witness identified his signature on all the documents. A supplementary list was prepared on March 25 in his presence.

MR. SINHA'S NOTICE.

On conclusion of Mr. Mitra's examination, Mr. Sinha brought to the notice of the Court that both the search witnesses had been examined by a Police officer, Mr. Khairat Nabi, and the last witness had been examined in English. Mr. Sinha did not wish to make any comments now but would do so when occasion arose. He requested the Court to take note of these two facts.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

DHARAMVIR SINGH'S BAIL APPLICATION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla will argue bail application of Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh, accused in Meerut alleged conspiracy case bfore the Sessions Judge tomorrow. This application was originally presented before the District Magistrate, and on its rejection by him, counsel applied to the Sessions Judge with whom it has been pending for some time past. Mr. Langford James will appear on behalf of the prosecution.—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONER TO APPLY FOR BAIL FOR REASONS OF HEALTH

MEERUT, July 19.

Muzafar Ahmed, one of the accused in the alleged conspiracy case from Bengal, informs the Press that the tubercle in his lung which was reported to be in a quiescent state has again revived. His weight since last month has gone down from one hundred pounds to ninety-six. He complains that he gets slow fever practically every evening which rises to about hundred degrees. The report of his last medical examination at Dehra Dun stated that the state of his health did not necessitate his release on bail, but in view of the fresh development of his disease he has made another bail application, which, it is understood, will be presented on Monday.—A. P.

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